

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL

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No. 4



DECEMBER
1949

Farm · Home · School



Season's Greetings

MACDONALD TOBACCO CO.



Shatterproofing Our Resolutions

Have you ever wondered why New Year's resolutions have achieved such a reputation for being broken? Why, within a few weeks, they're usually forgotten? Why many people have become so tired of shattering their resolutions that they don't bother to make any more?

No, there's nothing wrong with making New Year's resolutions. But it's wise to give the ideas some serious thought, to make sure that they aren't so vague or so grandiose that they're foredoomed to failure.

A mental stock-taking at least once a year is vital to anyone's progress. We need to ask ourselves some questions. What have we been doing that we could profitably change? What new course or practice could we beneficially adopt? How could we make a start that would give us a reasonable chance of reaching our goal?

If we neglect asking these questions, and striving to find satisfactory answers, we're likely to struggle on without ever getting out of our ruts. But if we decide on the answers, and do all we can to follow them up, we can often climb out of the ruts and head directly toward our goal.

No good farmer will contend that he got that way without planning. Take P. D. McArthur, covered in a story in this issue. His success has been possible because he decided on what he wanted to do, planned for it, and then put his plans into action. And Bill Johnson, the subject of another story. Bill wasn't content to daydream. He got right down and figured out how he could turn his dreams into a reality envied by people for scores of miles around.

The housewife who doesn't arrange things to simplify her work — and who doesn't get real co-operation from her husband in carrying out plans — often suffers from a sore back, frayed nerves and premature signs of age. Of course planning, even when accompanied by action,

can't take all of the back-aches out of keeping a house, raising a family and often helping with outside work. But it can avert some of the unnecessary ones.

The need for planning is not limited to individual farms or households. Unless a group plans well it isn't likely to go very far — no matter how eager its members may be at the outset. The farm forum short course at Bristol¹ was a success because the committee in charge planned a program to suit the needs of people in the two counties involved, and recruited students who could make good use of the course.

It seems that progress proceeds as a sort of chain reaction, one accomplishment set off by another. This is shown by the Sutton Junction forum's decision to recruit more members. When they had worked out their plan it suggested further projects for their forum — and it showed other groups the great possibilities in group discussion and action.

Even with things beyond the control of a small group, planning may be essential. Consider the program for woodlot management, handled by the illustration station supervisor in Charlottetown, P.E.I. Before this could be launched it was necessary to gather practical information on how to handle woodlots profitably, and decide on an approach that would interest farmers. This sort of planning is necessary to keep our countryside attractive and our farms productive.

The articles on these and other subjects, which appear in this issue, are focussed on one important point: that for success in any realm it is necessary to draw up workable plans, and then carry them out — with whatever changes may be found desirable. This last point is important. Plans should always be subject to change when it's evident that another course would be preferable. But the new course, too, should be carefully plotted.

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The Inside Story of Cherry Bank Farm

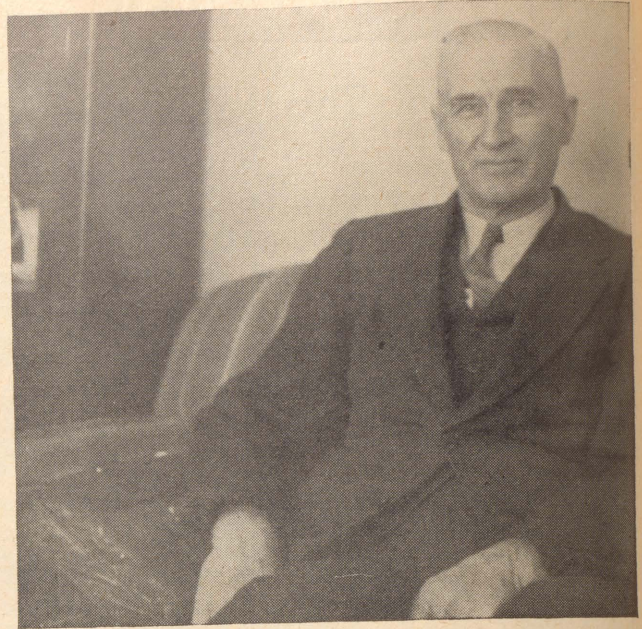
Luck has entered into the success of P. D. McArthur — but he was prepared to make the most of it, and has kept going ever since.

ONE of the most dramatic stories in Canadian livestock history deals with the way P. D. McArthur of Howick, Que., started on his rise to fame as an Ayrshire breeder. A race against time, a helpful station agent and the 1912 flood of immigration play vital roles in this drama. But if Mr. McArthur had not done considerable thinking about his future course they would have had no parts to play.

P. D. had read and thought a great deal about the origins of famous families of cattle; and he had dreamed of developing his own strain. He had learned that the best Ayrshire cow on test in Canada was Buttercup 24187, owned by W. J. Carlyle of Chesterville, Ont. Then he heard that due to ill health Carlyle was going to have a sale, in which Buttercup would be included.

McArthur wanted that cow. But he didn't have much money, he had livestock to look after at home, and Chesterville seemed very remote. He couldn't make up his mind whether he should make what might be a wild goose chase at considerable expense, or should stay home and perhaps miss the great chance he had been waiting for.

Then, on a March morning in 1912, when P. D. took his milk in to Howick Station as usual, he met a neighbour, John Logan, and told him about his dilemma. As a result, they both decided to attend the sale — which was being held at Chesterville that very day. With no time to lose they climbed aboard the Ottawa train; but it broke down, and didn't reach St. Polycarpe Junction



P. D. McArthur

until after the connecting train to Chesterville had passed.

It looked to P. D. as if his big chance had been lost. There were no buses or taxis in those days, and no more trains were scheduled in time to get McArthur and Logan to the sale. But when they told the station agent at St. Polycarpe about their trouble he overlooked the rules and flagged down a special immigrant train. While the conductor was furiously demanding why his train had been stopped the two Howick farmers scrambled aboard. They got to the sale in time to buy seven head of cattle, including Buttercup and her bull calf "White Chieftain of Cottage Hill", which headed the Cherry Bank herd for five years.



After winning first as junior get of sire at Quebec in 1941 this group went on to win as senior get at the Royal in 1947. This year, with 24 cattle out, Cherry Bank won 33 ribbons, including three firsts and six seconds, at the Royal Winter Fair.

Buttercup cost McArthur the great sum of \$240. This may seem little in an era of sky-high prices; but it was a lot of money to a young farmer in those days. His impression of his purchase was "good conformation, but rather nervous". She was bred by John Campbell of Dalmeny, Ont., and she had a seven year old R.O.P. record of 10,623 pounds of milk and 382 pounds of fat in 283 days, her highest daily yield being 76 pounds of milk, and 630 pounds on her best nine consecutive days. These records were quite good at that time. And, mated to several bulls with high production behind them, Buttercup started to turn her new owner's dreams into reality.

Her greatest single claim to fame lies in being the grand-dam of Cherry Bank Bonnie Buttercup, a cow that lived until she was 22 and made history for Cherry Bank. Besides winning several notable show championships, Cherry Bank Bonnie Buttercup's R.O.P. records averaged 10,166 pounds of milk and 409 pounds of fat; and she produced three bulls and seven daughters that qualified in R.O.P. Five of these daughters were classified as excellent — and four are still in the Cherry Bank herd, along with many of their progeny.

Most of the present Buttercups — and in the herd of 84 head, all but two are descended from the original cow — trace to one of her great-granddaughters, Cherry Bank Bonnie Buttercup 3rd. This cow is considered one of the greatest Ayrshires of all time. She, too, lived 22

years; and on 11 tests starting as a three-year-old she averaged 11,487 pounds of milk and 462 pounds of fat. In addition, she was classified Excellent, with a score of 97%.

Cherry Bank Bonnie Buttercup 3rd's most famous progeny are three daughters classified Excellent with scores of 94, 91 and 91, and two bulls which have made extremely fine records as sires. Four of these animals are full brothers and sisters, all being sired by Alta Crest Winter Royal, which McArthur bought as a 12 year old because of the excellence of his progeny.

One of the bulls from this mating, Cherry Bank Cupbearer, has sired 11 Excellent and four Very Good daughters. The second, Cherry Bank Winter Royal, with 9 Excellent and 3 Very Good daughters, has succeeded his father as herd sire at Cherry Bank. This bull, still going strong at 12, is a noted show winner, and sire of champions at the Royal.

When the Cherry Bank herd tops the Ayrshire classes in our big shows it isn't because the best cattle all over the country have been bought up for that purpose. It's the pay-off for generations of careful selection of breeding stock and concentration of blood lines. P. D. McArthur has certainly succeeded in his attempt to build up an outstanding strain of Ayrshires.

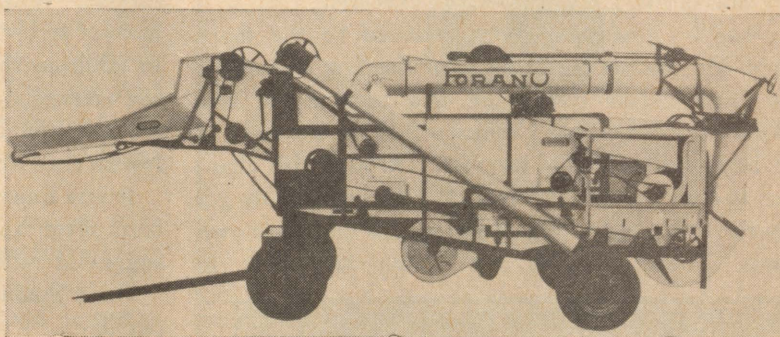
P. D. has come a long way since he first became a farmer on his father's death in 1891. When only 10

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years old, young Peter had to help run the home farm. After 12 years he moved to the place which he has made famous as the home of Cherry Bank Ayrshires. He has come up the hard way — but not alone. Much of his success as a breeder and showman has been due to Allister, who appears as the "Son" in the firm name of P. D. McArthur & Sons.

Now 37, Allister has long assumed much of the responsibility for managing the Cherry Bank herd, and ranks as one of the best feeders, fitters and showmen of any breed in this country. So he is well qualified to carry on the Cherry Bank herd. And further extension of the McArthur tradition is promised by Allister's three-year-old son Alvin, whose keen showmanship won the hearts of the crowd at this season's Royal.

Outstanding Record of Service

The same purposefulness that brought P. D. McArthur success in his breeding work has also achieved results elsewhere. In fact, he has an outstanding record of service to the dairy industry. He saw, away back, that there was little purpose in farmers increasing their production if they had nothing to say about their products after they left the farm. So he helped to organize the Montreal Milk Producers' Association, and served it as director and president. During his presidency the association set up a surplus milk disposal plant that has been a real success.

Carrying his activities into a wider sphere, P. D. helped to organize the Dairy Farmers of Canada, and became the first president. He has also served as director and president of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and is still a member of the executive.

Nor has his leadership been confined to the dairy industry. Mr. McArthur was one of the first supporters of the Farm Forum movement, and became the first president of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums, of which he is still an active member. Through this channel he has encouraged groups of farm people to get together to study their local problems and find their own solutions. The success of the forum movement in

Quebec owes a great deal to his vision, his energy and his organizing ability.

Recognizing his wide experience with rural problems, the Senate of McGill University several years ago appointed him to its Advisory Committee on Extension, so that his influence is felt in educational circles as well as in farm organizations.

When all his contributions are totted up, it's very doubtful if there's another farmer in Canada who has done more for progress in Canadian agriculture or the improved status of our farm people. And although chance has played a part in P. D. McArthur's rise to eminence, that rise has been due mostly to his constant thought, study and action.

Feeding Ewes for Better Lambs

The profit or loss of the sheep flock is decided during the winter. Ewes that go into the lambing season in poor condition give disappointing results when the lambs are marketed and create additional work and trouble throughout the year. If poorly fed, a percentage of the older ewes will not survive the winter and the lambs will be smaller than normal with impaired strength bringing high mortality. The ewes will not milk well and the gains of the lambs will not be satisfactory.

Experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, says S. B. Williams of the Animal Husbandry Division show that the feeding value of roughages depends on their legume content. When timothy, a non-legume hay, was fed, the ewes lost weight, deaths followed, the lambs were small, and one-third did not survive. With alfalfa hay, the lambs were a pound heavier at birth and deaths were cut to seven per cent. In addition the lambs from ewes fed alfalfa gained on the average about one third faster than lambs from those fed timothy. Lambs from ewes fed on mixed hay gave results that were intermediate in all respects.

It was found that the best results were obtained when corn silage and grain was added to the hay ration. A suggested ration for pregnant ewes is:

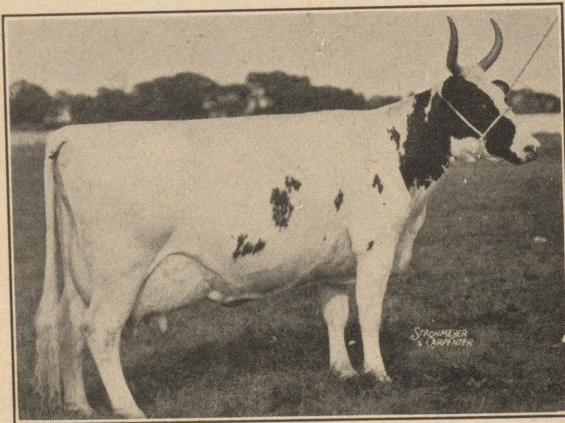
Good quality legume hay — 3 to 5 pounds per head per day.

Corn silage — 1 to 3 pounds per head per day (corn silage should not be fed right up to lambing time or "soft" lambs may result).

Grain — One half pound per head per day from four weeks before lambing and from one to one and a half pounds from lambing until the sheep go to pasture. A suitable grain mixture in equal parts of oats and bran or good quality oats alone.

This ration may be varied within wide limits, depending on the feeds available, but if poorer quality feeds are to be fed, this should be done during the first half of pregnancy and the better quality feed saved for later on.

Water, with salt and a mineral mixture should always be available to pregnant ewes.



One of the greatest Ayrshires of all time — Cherry Bank Bonnie Buttercup 3rd.

The Students Do the Talking



F. S. Nowasad and Floyd Griesbach lay out samples of grasses and seeds for short course students to identify.

WHEN boys and girls of school age — or barely past — suggest that there should have been more discussion of education on a short course program, that's news. And particularly when two of them have been released from high school for a week to attend a course. But that's just what happened at the short course sponsored by the Pontiac and Gatineau county farm forum councils and held at Pine Lodge, Bristol.

Most of the 14 full-time students were under 20, ranging right down to 14, and there were a couple of married women to add variety. But despite the youth of most of the group they were eager to learn, and ready to take their full share of responsibility. That involved quite a lot — planning programs, chairing meetings with an attendance of up to 100, and taking charge of living arrangements.

The most interesting points about the course were brought out in the final summary of points brought up by students. One was this point about having more time to discuss education; and they thought a good person to give an introductory talk on this subject would be J. A. Tolhurst, principal of the Shawville High School.

When the group looked back over the four days and five evenings of the course they saw that subjects had been tackled in several different ways — through talks, discussions, demonstrations and workshops. And they believed that each method had its place.

For example, they said that when they knew very little about an important subject, a good talk could give them something to think about. With more familiar subjects such as farm machinery, they felt they could get more from a discussion, with free give and take. When new processes or things like grass varieties were intro-

duced, they found that a demonstration gave them a much clearer idea, since they could see the things or processes for themselves, and follow up with discussions and questions, to clear the question marks out of their minds.

And when it came to things like writing advance or follow-up reports for papers, or doing personal promotion, they believed there was no training like actually doing the job, and then seeing what others had done, comparing notes and criticizing the results. The same went for organization — they said they got most from actually doing the job, which is the workshop method.

Discussing the organization of the course, they saw the advantage of having two county groups sponsor it, with the actual promotion being undertaken by a special committee representing as many regions and groups as possible. They thought it had been a good idea for the forum people to get the support of the Shawville Rotary Club and the Campbell's Bay Lions' Club. And they appreciated the co-operation of the high school principal in releasing two students for the course.

The use of local speakers appealed, too. They gave students a broader idea of what was happening in the county, and who could be called in to take part in programs on certain subjects. They learned a lot from



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the talk given by Miss Nora Corrigan of the Pontiac County Health Unit, on its work in keeping people healthy. H. I. Hobbs, an implement dealer in Shawville, had touched off a hot discussion with his introduction of farm mechanization. And J. A. Tolhurst, Shawville High School principal, gave them plenty of food for thought in his talk on current fiction.

Getting down to the group of full-time students who had handled the operation of the course, they weren't at all backward in criticizing weaknesses; but they were just as quick at suggesting methods of improvement. One outstanding point about this group was that it didn't criticize just for the sake of carping, but was honestly trying to find out where improvements could be made.

As a result, everyone learned a lot during the sessions; and they had a good time, too.

A Comparison

A few Canadian daily newspaper editors who are raising a fuss over the possible loss of a couple of million dollars to the federal treasury in the support of butter and eggs, should take a glance south of the border and observe the goings on in the United States.

A news item from Washington says that the government deficit for the first three months of the current fiscal year was \$1,750,000,000. The main item therein was \$616 million for farm price floors as against \$75 million in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Stanstead Groups Get Together

by Gordon W. Geddes

When three organizations, two of them county-wide, get together, something is sure to happen. And it did happen at Ways Mills this fall. It began when the Stanstead County Plowmen's Association asked the Ways Mills Women's Institute to serve the supper for their thirty-fourth plowing match. Shortly after this was arranged notices came out that the Stanstead Farm Forum Rally had been planned for the same night at Ayres Cliff.

But there were many local people who would be interested in both these events and would have to attend only one of them. So the suggestion was made to Carl Corey, county farm forum chairman, that the rally be changed to take place at Ways Mills along with the other affairs. As a result there was a big turnout for the plowing match supper and the biggest farm forum rally ever held in Stanstead County; and the W. I. had a very substantial profit on their share of the work.

After supper the officials of the plowing association, J. A. Peasley, president, and T. A. Peasley, secretary, took over for the presentation of their prizes.

At the conclusion of the plowmen's program Carl Corey took the chair for the farm forum rally. He expressed pleasure at the size of the crowd and thought the experiment of a combination meeting should be well worth repeating in the future. Then he called on Floyd F. Griesbach, Provincial Farm Forum Secretary for a talk.

Floyd tackled the bugbear of all such organizations — finances — right off the bat. He spoke of the grants from the Co-operative Federee and the Quebec Department of Agriculture as very helpful. This was supplemented by the annual membership fee of \$1.50 per family. But this still left it impossible to make both ends meet, so it was left to the county farm forum councils to raise an amount equal to the annual membership for their section.

This could be raised in any way they wished. Some

might do it with a big party. In some cases the municipal council was asked to contribute. Here those who benefited from Farm Forum efforts but did not belong had to help support them.

Floyd then called on the guest speaker, W. A. Amos, Director of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, and of the United Co-operatives of Ontario for his address. Mr. Amos spoke of the need for more general acceptance of the responsibilities of citizenship in a democracy if we wished to continue to enjoy the privileges. He also found new and interesting reasons in support of the old rally text that more should join Farm Forums.

If we can still get that many people out for a rally by a united effort, what might we accomplish if we undertook some action project in the same spirit? We have just been seeing what can be done when farmers get together and get a bulldozer at work in their fields. Everyone seems to have some particular job that needs doing and altogether it makes quite a variety. Electricity is headed our way at last too. That is something else one farmer could not bring about alone. Some of them have got together outside the electricity co-op to get a line through, others in the co-op — but they had to get together one way or another.

Hog Production

Production of hogs by Canadian farmers has shown an upward turn. In the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, says the government is not going to make any recommendations as to the course Canadian farmers should follow with regard to hog production. He wants the British to agree to take the maximum amount of surplus bacon from Canada but admitted that Denmark is re-establishing herself in the United Kingdom market. Mr. Gardiner stated that as long as Canadian farmers can get a market for their hogs at home the government was not going to worry him about sending bacon to Great Britain.



One-man Miracle

THE two photos above were taken from exactly the same spot, and within a few seconds of each other. First the camera was pointed south; then it was turned right around and pointed north. You can see the difference in the results.

It took only a few seconds for the camera to reflect these differences; but it had taken 15 years to bring them about in the first place. It was Bill Johnson that did it. Through his vision, planning and persistence he converted the setting for his home from the bleak landscape at the left to the attractive spot on the right.

He didn't even have a good example close at hand; and he certainly wasn't trying to get rid of spare money. Bill started his plantation during the depth of the depression. He decided that, even if he couldn't make any money out of farming, he could at least make a decent place to live. He thought over what he wanted, and then went ahead year by year, improving his homestead a little at a time, extending his plantings and adding new varieties.

Now he has a real beauty spot — a place where dozens of people from as far as a hundred miles come to see what can be done in a country like theirs — a country like that on the left, above. They admire his shelter belt, his vegetable garden, his fine collection of hardy apples, his heavy-yielding bush fruits, his perennial borders and annual flower-beds, his hedges and his lily pond. Then they go home and start in.

Bill Johnson has shown what is possible. Now his neighbours in all directions are trying to follow his example. Most of them have planted wind-breaks. Some are trying apples, some are brightening up their homes with lawns and flower borders, and some are still thinking over what they will do. They know it won't be easy to catch up to him. Water is short in that country 16 miles north-east of Calgary. It's very dry. And the only hope for success is in holding as much of the snow as possible, and keeping rain from running off.

When Bill Johnson saw the results of irrigation at

Bill Johnson started with little money, no experience, basement prices and drought. But through study planning and persistence he converted his home setting from a bleak plain to a beautiful park.

Brooks, his eyes glittered: "Isn't it wonderful?" he said, almost to himself, thinking of everything he could do if he had plenty of water. But he hasn't; and as he checked over every tree, shrub and flower he was constantly asking: "What would these do under my conditions?"

That question is typical of Bill. He doesn't go off the deep end and decide to put in a lot of plants because they do well somewhere else. He learns their special characteristics, and if they appear likely to fit in well on his place, he tries out a few plants. If they thrive for him he can always get more; and that way he isn't taking much risk of failure.

Bill's thorough-going common sense carries over from horticulture to other aspects of farming. He grows co-operative plots of cereals and forage crops, in which numerous varieties are tested side by side. From his study of these plots he learns which crops are best adapted to his conditions, and he uses these in his fields. Besides benefitting him, the plots show his neighbours the possibilities of each variety, and a number of them have been farming more successfully since they started studying the plots.

Bill Johnson lives in the dry farming section of Alberta's wheat country. Through sheer vision, study, planning and persistent effort he has been able to do what many people thought impossible. To make a home setting as attractive as his is a near-miracle in his region. But in many other parts of the country it would be easy, because there are already good trees, and there's plenty of water for gardens. All that's necessary is to decide what you want to do — and then go ahead and do it. Not all at once, but as you can make the time.

The Record of One Forum

When it put down on paper how its members benefitted in one year the Sutton Junction Farm Forum was spurred on to even greater efforts. Its example inspired others, too.

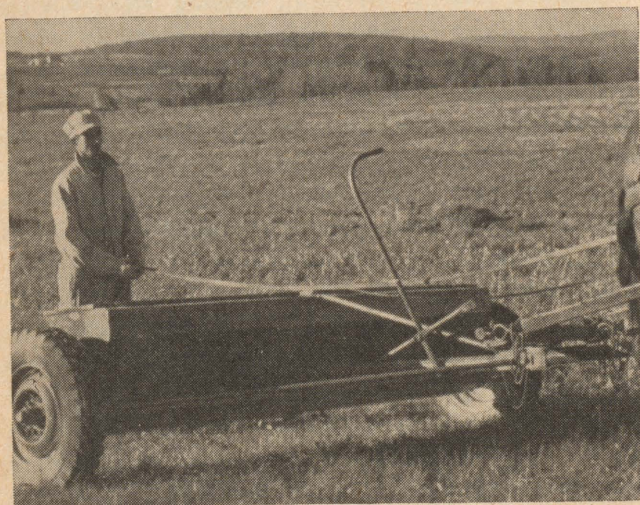
THIS fall the Sutton Junction Farm Forum decided it should have more members. The people in it believed that if their neighbours knew how much the forum had meant to them they'd be anxious to join. So they drew up a folder telling the story in three divisions — locally, on the county level, provincially and nationally.

When they had put down the local benefits, even the members were rather surprised at the number. They got fertilizer and insecticides cheaper by buying them co-operatively, in large lots. They bought a lime spreader co-operatively; and though it cost \$200, when this was divided 10 ways it cost each family only \$20. When the canning season arrived they had a bulk lot of cans delivered — at a saving because of the large co-operative purchase. And they also co-operated in inoculating their cattle against blackleg.

When a member of the forum had trouble catching up with his work his neighbours turned out to cut his wood pile — a really neighbourly act. But neighbourliness wasn't enough — they decided to give their wives a break by treating them to a night out, with supper and the theatre.

They thought there was real value, too, in having the use of the Sutton library, project suggested by farm forum members, and in the regular forum sessions. They had learned how to conduct meetings and lead discussions, and looked forward to their friendly get-together every Monday night.

Those were the special local advantages they saw. In



Gerald Duffin puts lime on his land with the spreader bought co-operatively by 10 members of the Sutton Junction Forum.

addition, like other forums in Brome county, they were able to get hospitalization service for \$1.50 a month per family, through the Co-operative Medical Services. Their county council arranged for them to attend Farm Day at Macdonald College and other worth while events during the year. And they made new acquaintances, picked up good ideas and enjoyed themselves at the county farm forum rally.

As members of Quebec farm forums, they were entitled to a 25 percent discount on car insurance written through the forum. When they forwarded questions to the provincial office they were answered free by experts. And through the provincial summary they learned what other Quebec farmers were thinking and doing, and in turn influenced others through their opinions quoted on the broadcast. Oh, yes — and they were able to subscribe to the Macdonald College Journal at reduced rates.

Nationally, they were represented on the board of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture by the delegate of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums. Thus they had a direct voice in the making of Federation policy. In the same way they were represented on the National Board of National Farm Radio Forum, which decides on the subjects to be covered in broadcasts.

Along with farm forums everywhere in Canada they received 16 issues of the Farm Forum Guide, packed with information on Canadian agriculture and rural living, and heard 21 broadcasts on subjects affecting farm families. They heard the opinions of farm people right across Canada on subjects covered in the broadcasts — and the other people heard some of their opinions, too.

When they got this information compiled, the Sutton Junction people found they could go further. They decided to include in the folder a summary of the Provincial Farm Forum budget, so everyone would have a handy copy to discuss. And that still left some space; so they put in their plans for the current season.

The ladies' night out last year was so popular that they've decided to repeat it. And the ladies decided to go a little further; they bought a juice extractor among them, and planned to buy a green corn cutter. They thought it would be a good idea, too, to sponsor a garden competition for the children of the area, and to have a National Film Board showing once a month.

But the 1948 project that bore the most fruit was cutting their neighbour's woodpile. The dozen men who turned out enjoyed the day so much that they decided to do it again — only this year they would cut wood co-operatively for the whole group. And they wouldn't just cut the wood from the pile, they'd bring it out of the bush.

This led to talk of woodlot management. Nobody knew too much about it, so they made a few inquiries, and learned about an expert. So they decided to ask him for his advice in cutting, making the job an educational one for all of them.

That seems like quite a lot of material to go into one small folder. Of course, only the bones of it were included. But other people who saw the folder liked the idea so well, and were so impressed by the number of benefits received by a single forum, that it spurred them on to greater effort.

Perhaps time will show that, in spite of the ever-expanding program of the Sutton Junction Farm Forum, its greatest project to date has been getting out this little folder that has inspired so many people.

They Irrigate Their Pasture

Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Yates who own Maxwellton Farm near Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., do not gamble with nature when it concerns their valuable herd of 90 pure bred Jerseys. Last summer when pastures on Mont-real Island were parched yellow by a prolonged drought, they decided not to wait on nature to help their cattle to produce butterfat. So they installed a portable irrigation system — the first of its kind to be used on pastures in eastern Canada.

The equipment consists of several hundred feet of aluminum piping fitted with a simple arrangement of couplings, valves and sprinklers. Pipes can be taken apart, moved by hand to another pasture and assembled in an hour or two.

Water is conveyed by a three-inch supply line from nearby Lake St. Louis. A seven and one-half horsepower electric motor drives the centrifugal pump which forces 100 gallons of water through the pipes each minute. Revolving sprinklers placed 40 feet apart on lateral pipes throw the water to a radius of 50 feet.

The Yates have five fields in pasture which total 110 acres. Once every five years each field is plowed, cropped to corn, then grain and re-seeded. By rotational grazing of three pastures only, they can keep their herd well fed at all times.

Pasture fertilization is a must on Maxwellton Farm. From 300 to 400 pounds of chemical fertilizer are applied per acre each year in the spring or autumn. Following application, fields are given a thorough drenching with the portable irrigation system to get the plant food down to the roots.

Western Breeders Get Together

Saskatchewan livestock breeders will set up their own office, a meeting of representatives of cattle, swine, sheep and horse breeders decided. The meeting named a committee of four to meet with officials of the provincial department of agriculture in an attempt to have the

government grant use of some part of the horned cattle fund of \$188,000 to set up headquarters.

Before naming the committee, the meeting decided to amalgamate forces of the four organizations in setting up secretarial offices.

At the present time secretarial duties of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' association and the Sheep and Swine Breeders' association are handled by the office of the Saskatchewan livestock commissioner, with Eric Beveridge, livestock commissioner, secretary of the first organization and Alex Hall, assistant livestock commissioner, secretary of the second.

A year ago the government notified the livestock men that no official of a government branch could handle secretarial duties and requested the livestock men to set up their own organization.

Alberta livestock men took the same step recently, when they decided to set up their office in conjunction with the Calgary Exhibition association.

But the Saskatchewan men, at their meeting, decided against asking the Regina exhibition board for office space and personnel to handle secretarial duties. Members reported the fair board had none too much office space and they didn't think it favorable to the idea.

—Saskatchewan Farmer.

A Skunk-Catching Gadget

How to get rid of a skunk without getting a case of B. O. has long been a puzzler around homes where the animal makes breathing unpleasant.

There has been the usual disadvantage to all the methods of riddance — trapping, poisoning, gassing, and shooting.

But now the Virginia Cooperative Wildlife Unit says it has the answer. Here's how it suggests you go about bagging the skunk:

Set a conventional steel trap in the hole frequently used by the skunk. Leave enough chain so the skunk can pull the trap down in the hole after he is caught.

When the skunk is caught in the trap, place a box over the hole in such a manner that the chain can be pulled through a small hole in the back of the box. Thus the skunk is drawn into the box without getting a chance to * ! % &) ?.

Once the skunk is in the box, close the ends, and quickly sink the box in water — no more skunk.

Stopped Seed Dumping

The Dominion Seeds Act is the outcome of an investigation by Mr. George H. Clark back in 1902, which showed that the general run of seed offered for sale in Canada was of very poor quality.

Canada, lacking seed control laws at that time, was becoming the dumping-ground for poor seed from other countries, and all kinds of people were selling seed without regard to quality.

How to Handle the Farm Woodlot

FARM woodlots not only serve as sources of fuel and building material but also play a vital role in conserving the water supply in the soil, controlling the flow of streams and safeguarding the soil from erosion and drifting. Sales of timber from woodlots that are large enough to yield a surplus over farm requirements form an additional source of farm revenue. Woodlots may therefore be considered an inseparable part of the farm enterprise, and not something to be exploited.

Observing the rapid depletion of home woodlots in Prince Edward Island over a period of years, the Division of Illustration Stations expanded its farm program in 1944, says W. N. Black, Supervisor of Illustration Stations, Charlottetown, P.E.I. In cooperation with the Dominion Forestry Service three managed woodlots were established on Illustrations Stations operated by James E. Daly, Iona; J. W. MacKenzie, Rose Valley; and J. L. Clark, M.B.E., Rustico, to feature selective cutting and methods whereby growth may be increased and tree quality improved.

One of the initial requirements in the woodlot conservation program has been the erection of suitable fences to guard against damage by livestock. Young seedlings which will serve as replacements in future years have been protected and damage to exposed roots by tramping has been eliminated.

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tion program has been the erection of suitable fences to guard against damage by livestock. Young seedlings which will serve as replacements in future years have been protected and damage to exposed roots by tramping has been eliminated.

The working plan for each individual woodlot comprises a number of compartments carefully blazed, varying in area from two to four acres. By dividing the woodlot into a number of well defined compartments rotational cutting has been facilitated, each section being treated as a regular rotational farm crop. The general administration of these managed woodlots includes the establishment of suitable roads, slash disposal, guarding against grazing, fire, insects and disease. The swamping of roads for ready access to any section of the woodlot has been a primary requisite.

A careful survey of each compartment has indicated those trees which are desirable and those which should be eliminated from the stand. The assistance of an experienced forester in the initial stages of a woodlot conservation program has been found very helpful. Defective and dead species, unprofitable types, diseased trees and mature trees have been spot-painted annually by the Dominion Forest Service and removed by the farm operator during the fall and winter months. When such selective cutting measures have been completed in the last compartment of the woodlot, a crop is again harvested from the first compartment. By avoiding the practice of clear cutting and adopting selective cutting, station woodlots are now being treated as regular farm crops.

While studies associated with farm woodlots have not gone far enough to evaluate the enterprise from a monetary standpoint, a decided increase in growth has been noticed where thinning has been completed. Where competition with undesirable types no longer prevails, nature has promoted a vigorous-growing, disease-free stand.

Coupled with the care of the farm woodlot has been the reforestation of those areas which have been clear-cut or where excessive thinning, disease or fire has resulted in an unproductive growth of trees. By planting desired species adopted to the particular soil types, potential forest lands may be rendered productive in future years.

More Blueberries Canned

The commercial pack of canned Blueberries this year is up from 1948, amounting to 96,233 dozen containers as compared with 44,454, according to preliminary figures. The net weight of contents amounted to 1,447,351 pounds against 755,154 a year ago.

"JOE BEAVER"

By Ed Nofziger



Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

"Doesn't the farmer know that woodlands make poor pasture?"

Varied Programs at Forum Rallies

WIDE variety in form and content and an increased number of young people featured this fall's farm forum rallies in Quebec. Some of them were well planned and organized, with the result that they drew large and representative crowds, and had interesting, helpful meetings.

Others showed little planning or organization. They did not draw as large a crowd; and once or twice the organizers were late in arriving and then had to start in to prepare a hall for the meeting after the audience had arrived.

Several had guest speakers on such subjects as the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, farm organizations generally, farm forums and pastures. One found it did not have to go beyond the county to find a good speaker for the evening. And most of the rallies included square and folk dances. For all but two of the dances music was supplied by volunteer musicians.

To mention the highlights of the rallies, Pontiac spent considerable time in discussing membership fees, and finally decided to charge each family a \$2 fee and retain 50 cents for county work. There was also a report on the co-operative health services launched last spring, and a discussion of the short course at Bristol. Every forum in the county was represented at the Pontiac rally.

In Gatineau, quite a lot of non-members were present, showing the possibilities of increasing membership through a little well-organized promotion. In Chateauguay, most of the groups in the country were represented, but attendance from right around Howick was low.

In Huntingdon, a well-known local man, Gilbert McMillan, spoke on the work of the Dairy Farmers of Canada. Then there was a card party and dance that lasted until 2 a.m.

Sherbrooke had fair attendance to hear W. A. Amos of Belleville, Ont., speak on farm organizations. An orchestra was hired for the dance. In Compton, all county groups were represented at the rally, and each group reported on its year's activities. The council was requested to study the possibilities of launching a co-operative health service association in the county.

In Stanstead, three groups combined for the evening meeting. They were the plowmen's association, who had their annual banquet and award of prizes, the Women's Institute members who catered to the banquet, and the farm forums. The forums accounted for about half the crowd in the biggest rally they have ever had.

There has been only one forum in Richmond. But about 30 people came out to the rally, and before the end of the evening it appeared that two new forums might be started this season.

All but one of Argenteuil's 16 forums turned out for the county rally, to hear Colin G. Groff talk on the

Canadian Federation of Agriculture. The crowd, which included the members of a forum that had just been organized for this season, enjoyed a musical evening staged by the children of forum members.

In Rouville-Shefford five out of six forums were represented, and many non-members turned out to hear Professor L. C. Raymond of Macdonald College speak on pastures. After the talk there was a good question period, which brought out many interesting points. An orchestra was hired for the dance.

The Missisquoi rally was organized co-operatively by three groups. Stanbridge Ridge arranged for the hall, Farnham's Corners supplied the music for dancing and Frelighsburg organized the program. After a talk on the work of forums the crowd split up into seven groups to discuss projects the local forums might undertake, and came up with 19 different suggestions. The county agronomer, A. Rousseau, took an active part in the rally.

The Brome rally welcomed a newly organized forum and a number of visitors who heard Professor Raymond speak on pastures. Because of another meeting on the same evening, three or four forums were not represented at the rally, which also featured a report on the Brome Co-operative Medical Services.

Shelter Belts for the Farm

According to the meteorological records kept at the Charlottetown Experimental Station, and at other weather stations across Canada, the wind velocity in P.E. Island is considerably in excess of that found in most other parts of Canada. This is partly due to the fact that the Province is surrounded by water, and because almost sixty per cent of the total land area is clear and devoid of woods, says R. C. Parent, Superintendent of the Station.

Because of this it is doubly important that farmers have shelter belts about their farm buildings in order to make it more comfortable both in the farm home and for live stock in the barns.

There are many fine shelter belts on Island farms, but also many farm buildings with no protection. Some farmers have planted single row hedges of spruce and these have done well. A better plan, however, would be to plant four or five rows composed of both hardwood and softwood trees such as Red Pine, Spruce, Chinese Elm, and native hardwoods. Red Pine has been found to make satisfactory growth and provide shelter within a short period. Native spruce makes slow growth at first but soon overtakes the pine. Chinese Elm and Caragana make very rapid growth and provide protection a few years after planting.

Getting Organic Matter Into the Soil

Many things influence soil productivity. They include fertilization, drainage, cultural practices, climate and organic matter, says E. W. Ouellette, Dominion Experimental Farm, Lennoxville, Que.

The principal effects of organic matter on soils are:

1. It is a very important source of nitrogen for crops; nitrogen and organic matter are closely related, and a mineral soil high in organic matter is usually a productive soil.
2. It improves the physical conditions of the soil. The porousness of soils low in organic matter is very poor and much of the rain that normally should be retained by the soil runs off, doing untold damage by erosion which carries away plant nutrients. On light soils, it binds the soil particles together giving more cohesion and better consistency.
3. Soils of low organic matter content lack the property of high water-holding capacity, that is so important to plants during dry summer periods.
4. It is the principal source of nutrients and energy for soil micro-organisms.

There are many ways to maintain or increase the quantity of organic matter in the soils, among them green manuring, farm manure and use of crop wastes.

Crops considered as green manure are buckwheat, oats, peas and vetch mixtures, millet, etc., which have

obtained sufficient growth for ploughing down, aftermath that has not been harvested and pastures that have not been close grazed.

Leguminous plants such as clovers, alfalfa, peas and vetch add more valuable organic matter to the soil than non-legumes, because they produce nitrogen in chemical compounds out of the free nitrogen of the air. One acre of clover may return to the soil up to 100 pounds of nitrogen, together with large quantities of organic matter.

Farm manure should be well cared for, because it is the most important source of organic matter on the farm. Manure which is not spread immediately, should be stored under proper conditions. It is best preserved when kept under shelter, with impermeable floor, walls and waterproof roof. It is not a good practice to keep manure uncovered and exposed to inclement weather.

If shelter is not available, manure should be kept on a cement platform, or else piled up in the field. In this case, the pile should be high with steep and straight sides and placed on level ground, compact enough to exclude air and prevent improper fermentation.

A third source of organic matter are crop wastes, which on some farms are quite important, and make a considerable contribution. These should never be burned but should be piled up, turned into compost and spread after fermentation is complete, similar to farm manure.

Rust-Proofing Machinery

Rusty machinery is causing farmers serious loss in labour, repairs and actual equipment. It requires considerable patience and time to put a moldboard, cultivator shovel, seed drill or one-way disc into satisfactory condition if the working surfaces have been allowed to rust for any length of time. Rusty bearings, shafting steel chains or slip clutches may cause more wear in the first hour of operation, after a season's storage, than will occur during the entire operating season.

In order to remove rust from any surface that is to be polished, some of the iron or steel has to be removed, says A. Wenhardt, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.

Various oils and lubricating materials around most farms may be used for rust prevention for short periods. But unfortunately most farms equipment receives no treatment of any kind.

A number of rust preventive materials have been developed for successful industrial use, and are now being made available for farm use. These materials may be applied by brushing or spraying, and when used as

specified they will protect polished surfaces indefinitely. These materials are available from the large oil companies, along with recommendations regarding methods and rates of application.

Every farm equipment owner owes it to himself to spend a little time cleaning up his equipment and applying some effective rust preventive. Hours of irritating work and possibly expensive repairs, may be saved when the equipment is used again at the beginning of a new season.

Most Abortions from Disease

Feed and injuries to pregnant animals get blamed for a lot of abortions that should be blamed on disease, believes Dr. D. F. Eveleth, Veterinarian at the North Dakota Agricultural College. Injuries do cause abortions in ewes, but seldom in cows and sows. Cows and sows can be handled in the routine ways even in advanced pregnancy with little danger of abortions, Dr. Eveleth says. Ewes, though, shouldn't be crowded through chutes, drenched for worm parasites or otherwise handled roughly during the last month of pregnancy.

To Keep from Getting So Tired . . .

"Two things can ruin a house — a leaky roof and a cross housewife", says Helen Alverson of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. But she hastens to suggest that if "cross" were replaced by "tired" it would help explain the cause.

Miss Alverson lists a number of things that might be done to keep housewives from getting so tired. At the top of the list she has the installation of a water system, to get away from incessant water-carrying. She also says that housework can be turned into good exercise that will improve a woman's figure if she handles herself properly. Good posture will cut down tiredness, because it saves energy.

For example, in stooping down to pick up things from the floor or to dust low objects, bend your knees, use the thigh muscles for going down, and keep your back fairly straight. And in walking upstairs, keep your back straight to save energy.

Fatigue often comes because women are using working surfaces that are not the right height for them. Ironing is a back-breaking job when the board is too low, and difficult when it's too high. By using adjustable boards it's possible to work at the right height. And Miss Alverson says you can save from 24 to 35 percent of the energy used in ironing if you sit down to do it — but of course it's necessary to have a stool the right height.

The bottom of the sink is often too low to permit comfortable standing while doing the dishes; but this can be remedied by putting a wooden rack under the dishpan to eliminate the need for bending over.

The task of keeping walls clean when they are finished with a flat paint can be eased by using a transparent finish which makes them washable — and they don't glare. A plastic floor finish may be used to preserve linoleum and make it easier to clean. Another plastic floor covering on the market doesn't need to be waxed. When it comes to washing floors, cellulose sponge-coated yarn mop makes the job easier, holding five times as much water as an ordinary mop.

A new double-stack dish drainer means more dishes can be drained at once. And a sink gadget with a flexible nozzle is useful for spraying fruits and vegetables, as well as for washing and rinsing dishes.

Convenient storage of things used frequently can eliminate a lot of steps every day. A rack on the inside of a door will save space and steps. It will hold soaps, bottled bleaches, hand lotions and cleaning agents; and it can have a rod for dust cloths. Spice racks will keep spices and small articles handy, and cupboards and cabinets neat. And screw hooks, used along the wall in

the kitchen, will hold utensils, saving drawer space and making the utensils easier to reach.

For drying clothes indoors, there's an automatically rewinding clothesline reel which can be permanently installed, and folded against the wall when not in use. And a permanent starch coming on the market makes one starching of clothes last through eight washings.

Each of these ideas may mean only a small saving of energy. But when they're all added together they can make a great deal of difference in the way of the housewife feels at the end of the day.

Preparing to Store Ice

Where facilities already exist for making or storing ice on the farm, now is the time to put them in order. On farms where there are no such facilities and it is desired to store ice this winter, there are three common methods for doing the job: (1) the inexpensive rough board enclosure; (2) the more elaborate insulated icehouse, and (3) the icewell.

The icewell is used more for the making of ice — gradually filling the well with ice from applied water — but as a means of storing ice for household use, the icewell has no advantage over the rough shed. Still, the icewell does provide facilities for cooling milk and other food products suspended from a bar across the mouth of the well above the covered ice. The well should be about 12 feet deep with a diameter to suit requirements. The larger it is, the longer the ice will last. A well six feet in diameter, filled with six feet in depth with ice, will hold about four tons.

But the storage of a few blocks of ice for use later on in the year is simple when a supply of ice can be cut from a nearby creek or pond. Any unoccupied corner of a shed will serve as a site for a rough-board enclosure. An enclosure ten feet square and eight feet high will hold enough ice to provide 50 pounds per day for 130 days, after allowing for a reasonable amount of wastage. The smaller the quantity stored, the larger the proportion of waste.

The bottom of the enclosure should be covered with about one foot of sawdust. If the soil beneath is impervious clay it will be better if there are a few inches of gravel below the sawdust. In putting in the ice the boards can be taken away from one side and replaced when the ice is in position. A space of one foot, to be filled with sawdust, should be left between the ice and the boards. The ice should also be covered with sawdust. It is the sawdust that keeps the ice from melting, and the drier the ice is the longer the ice will keep.

Books for Busy Canadians

by Elizabeth W. Loosley

The Farm Forum Short Course was meeting in the big, bare room, with the cosy stove in one corner, where it warmed the front and froze the back! There were about twenty people there, of different ages, boys and girls, men and women. They had come for four or five days to talk and think about a number of things. Practical subjects — how to conduct a meeting; how to handle publicity; recreation; health services; cooperatives; farming methods. One hour in the busy program was set aside for books.

What do you say to a group of country people, busy people who have never been used to a supply of books in the neighbourhood anyway? People who maintain that they never have time to read. We thought about it for quite a while. The best thing to do seemed to be to collect a number of books around some one subject to prove that there was a great deal of enjoyment to be had in just reading for fun.

The subject we decided on was Canada. First of all, we talked about historical novels. The literature of a new country very often is concerned with its early history, rather than its present day problems. We used Thomas Raddle's story of Nova Scotia during the American Revolution, "His Majesty's Yankees", as an example of the excellent work being written in historical fiction to-day. "The Loon Feather" by Iola Fuller was a second example, telling the important and heroic epic of the fur trade based at Michilimackinaw.

Because it was an old pioneer district north of the Ottawa, we mentioned particularly two books of "regional history": "The Yellow Briar", by Mitchell and "Thorn-apple Tree", by Grace Campbell. "The Yellow Briar" told the story of an Irish settlement in Ontario, very like their own. "Thorn-apple Tree" dealt with material much closer to home, in the Ottawa Valley Scottish settlement around Vankleek Hill.

From historical fiction we moved on to modern Canadian novels, as a sign that Canada was growing up as a nation. The "Jalna" series of Mazo Delaroché was one of the first indications that Canadian fiction was dealing with contemporary life. Novels like "Two Solitudes" by Hugh MacLennan showed that one of our great Canadian problems, the reconciling of the French and English traditions within one nation, could be the dramatic basis of an extremely competent novel. While not as broad in treatment, books like Gabrielle Roy's "Tin Flute" and Gwethalyn Graham's "Earth and High Heaven" could take a segment of Canadian life and make it come alive. Both had Montreal as a background for the plot.

From the novels we went on to stories about real

people. We talked about the accounts of people who had taken to the woods or the North, which are very much the reading fashion at the moment. Kathrene Pinkerton's "Wilderness Wife" is a good example. When her editor husband was told he must leave the city for his health, they went into the bush north of Port Arthur and literally built a new life for themselves. Perhaps the strong urge toward pioneering is finding an outlet in reading for those who can't start out for the fast disappearing "last frontier!"

An even newer fashion is the "we took to the land" type of book. Country people who have lived for generations on the land, can find these very amusing! "The Owl Pen", by the Wells, is a competently written and produced book, telling of their joint devotion to a reconstructed log cabin and a few acres of enchanted land near Orillia, Ontario.

More serious books by real people concern the country, Canada, and their adaptation to it. When there are many newcomers from Europe it is a good thing for Canadians to read "Search For America" by Frederic Philip Grove; or "Confessions of an Immigrant's Daughter", by Laura Salverson. Emily Carr, the great painter of the West Coast has given an unforgettable picture of some of the "Displaced Canadians" in her book "Klee Wyck" about British Columbia Indians.

And finally, to tie all this together, there is Bruce Hutchison's "The Unknown Country", which is an attempt to interpret the spirit of Canada, in all the geographic regions from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

All these books are fun to read and full of interest. If they were read during a winter, the person or group would have a much deeper understanding of Canada, as well as many pleasant hours to look back on. With a little thought and care, it is possible to work out all sorts of reading "combinations" to suit all kinds of tastes. If more groups thought about books and bought them in this way, they would gradually acquire a library of books that could serve the whole community.

What Feeds Do

Grazing animals require food to maintain body processes and normal muscular activity without loss of weight.

To meet these demands it is necessary to have protein for repairing and rebuilding body tissue; fats and carbohydrates for producing heat and energy; mineral materials for building bone and continuing body functions.

Growth and fattening take place only after the requirements for maintenance are met.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Another New Industry for Quebec

The Quebec Flax Producers' Central Co-op's spinning mill at Plessisville is the only one of its kind in North America

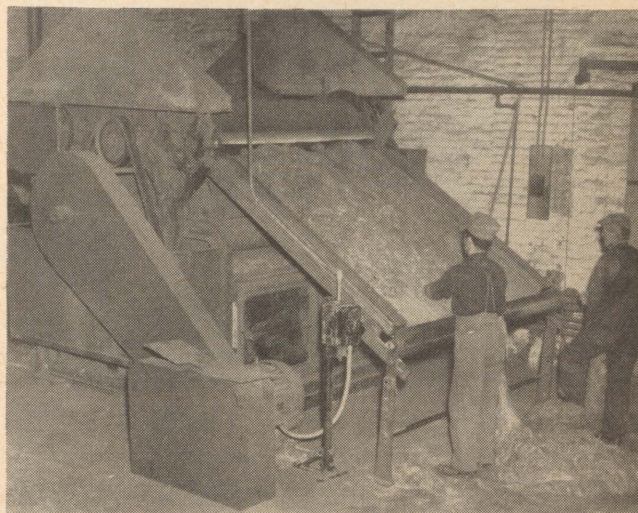
For the first time in history, linen is being spun and woven on a commercial scale in the Province of Quebec. This new industry has come into being in the last few months at Plessisville and at St. Gabriel de Brandon, and while there is little thought as yet of supplanting the linen products now imported from overseas, yet a start has been made toward supplying part of our linen requirements, insofar as the heavier type of material is concerned.

Today, at Plessisville, in the buildings of the former Provincial Flax School, there is a small but up-to-the-minute spinning plant where tow is being transformed into linen yarn ready for spinning into cloth. It is the Quebec Flax Producers' Central Co-operative, the only organization of its kind in North America.

Flax growing received a tremendous impetus in Canada during the war, when normal sources of supply were cut off with the invasion of Europe. To find new sources, the Allies turned to Canada, and, at the urging of the Federal Government, farmers in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia went into flax-growing on a large scale. A few figures will show the extent to which Quebec farmers contributed. In 1936, only 175 acres of flax were grown in this province. By 1944, when Canada as a whole reported 45,000 acres of flax, Quebec accounted for 28,000 acres. Production fell after this, and by 1947 there were only 5,000 acres in this crop. The following year it jumped to 10,000, but in 1949 fell again to 3,500.



The plant of the Quebec Flax Producers' Central Co-operative — formerly the Provincial Flax School buildings.



The first operation in spinning flax: feeding the tow as it comes from the member co-ops plants into the breaker.

In characteristic fashion, Quebec growers turned to the co-operative to handle this new crop, and organized themselves into 15 flax co-ops, which in their turn constructed no less than 20 flax processing plants where the flax was transformed into its three primary products: seed, line fibre and tow. During the war there was no trouble about selling all the crop; the grain was sold for seed, or for processing into oil and its by-products, the line fibre was eagerly bought by the United States and by Britain, and all the tow went to the British market.

The situation is far different now. Today, there is little market for native line fibre, and we do not have the machinery to process it in this country. A small amount of tow finds a market in the United States, but the amount is negligible.

But even at the height of activity during the war, when everybody was clamouring for flax, wise heads were wondering what would happen once the war ended and the normal sources of flax in Europe came back into production. As early as 1941 a Provincial Flax Council was set up to study this problem and to try to devise some means to cushion the blow, once these war-time markets disappeared, as it seemed quite certain they would.

In 1945, a delegation went to the Minister of Agriculture with a proposal to set up a co-operative spinning mill that would be able to spin the tow produced from Quebec flax into yarn ready for weaving. The Minister

was enthusiastic about the idea, promised technical help, and a financial contribution to the project on a fifty-fifty basis. The flax co-ops put some \$57,000 into the pool, and the government, going considerably beyond its original promise to match the co-ops dollar for dollar, granted a total of \$212,500, so that the necessary machinery could be bought. The buildings of the Flax School were turned over to the new concern, and, finally, the Department advanced another \$10,000 for insurance coverage.

This was in 1945, and, as the machinery could not be obtained here, it was ordered from England. Difficulties arose, however, and it was 1947 before the first of the machinery arrived, and the last of it wasn't delivered until this July. Oddly enough, this was the first piece ordered, and is the one that does the first operation on the flax. Then came the job of setting the machinery up and getting the plant ready to run, which had to be done without the benefit of any expert advice. As was to be expected, some trouble was encountered, but by August the plant was ready for flax.

The tow is delivered to the plant in bales from the member co-ops, but some of the local crop is scutched at the plant. The bales are opened and the tow from various bales is mixed, depending on the quality and the type of yarn it is desired to make. Wads of tow are then fed into the first machine, the breaker, where it is given a first cleaning and in which the wads are combined into a thin sheet of fibres, which feeds out of the far end of the machine.

Next comes the finisher, which handles about 100 pounds of material an hour. The sheet of tow is stuffed into a hopper at one end of the machine, and on its way through it is cleaned still further, and carded so as to get the fibres arranged parallel to one another. The material comes out of the finisher in the form of a fairly

thick ribbon about four inches wide and perhaps a quarter of an inch thick.

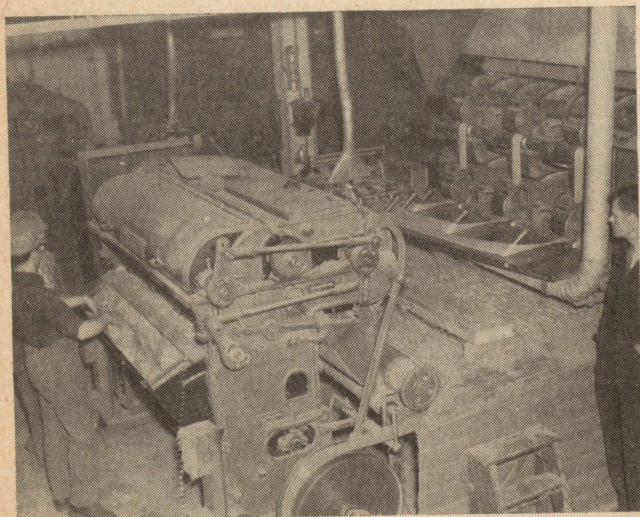
This ribbon is then fed into the first drawing frame, which draws it out, continues the process of lining up the fibres, and combines four of the ribbons into one. These ribbons next pass into the drawing boxes, where they are still further drawn out and from which the material comes out as a thin ribbon about three quarters of an inch wide.

These ribbons finally come to the spinning machine which draws them out into yarn. The quality of the finished yarn is largely controlled by the mixture of tow that is put into the breaker in the first operation, and an experienced operator, by choosing his tow properly, can get practically any quality of finished yarn. The thickness of the yarn is controlled by adjustments on the spinner. The yarn comes off the spinner onto bobbins, which are then re-wound into cones, weighing about five pounds each, or into skeins, if it is to be bleached or dyed.

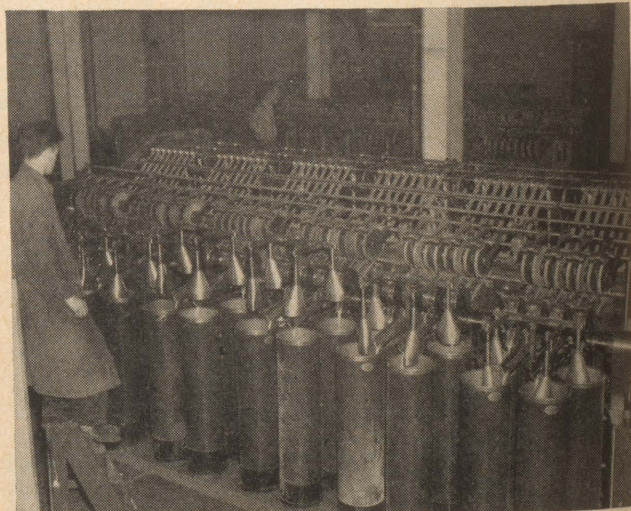
Marketing is no problem

The problem of the disposal of the finished product seems to have been solved. It can be used for a great variety of purposes. It can be woven into cloth for serviettes, table cloths, towels, drapes, sport shirts, etc. It can be used in the manufacture of awnings, tarpaulins, mail bags, etc., where it is particularly useful on account of its great strength, and resistance to wetting and to hard wear. And from the waste, cigarette papers and paper for printing money can be made.

Probably the best outlet will be the newly-formed weaving plant, which has been erected very recently at St. Gabriel de Brandon, and which operates under the name of Brandon Textiles. Already this new firm is turning out linen cloth of excellent quality, made from yarn spun at the Plessisville plant. This factory is not



The finisher takes the web of fibres as it comes from the breaker and sorts them out. The wide ribbons of material feeding out of this machine can be seen at the right.



The drawing box is the last operation before the actual spinning. The narrow ribbon of flax can be seen running into the tall containers. The cone-like affairs above the cans push the material down as the can fills up.

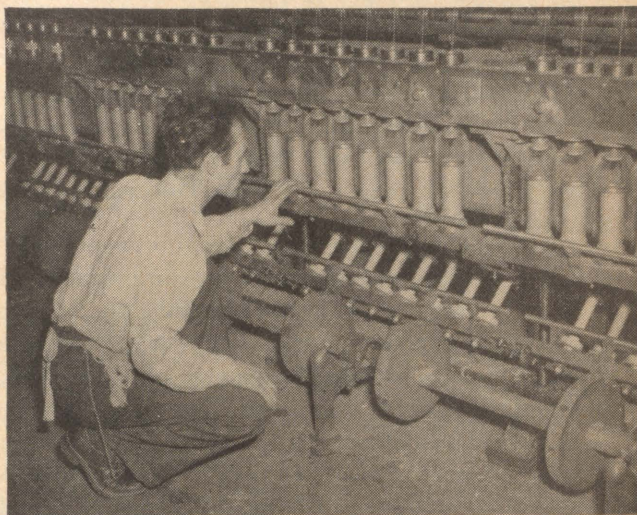
a co-operative, but was built by two textile men, both native Quebecers, who, during many years of working in large textile plants, cherished the hope that some day they would have a mill of their own where they could weave into cloth, for sale in Quebec, yarn made from flax grown on Quebec farms by Quebec farmers. Samples of their product show it to be excellent of its type, capable of being worked into tablecloths, drapes and so on, and it will be marketed in a variety of colours as well as in the natural shade.

The Quebec Division of Arts and Crafts is also keenly interested in the new development, and this should provide another good market for the product.

The president of the co-operative is Omer Milot of Yamachiche and J. A. Lalonde, St. Polycarpe, is vice-president. J. R. Latulippe is secretary-manager and the directors are Charles Gagne, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, R. Tousignant, Gentilly and G. Lagace, Ste. Martine.

This then, is Quebec's latest industry, the only flax mill in Canada spinning native flax. Through it, the farmer has another cash crop added to his farm production; employment is provided for many people, at the spinning plant, the weaving plant, and in the flax plants

which are scattered throughout the province. A durable, useful fabric of high quality is added, at a reasonable price, to the items available for purchase in our stores. And all the profits from the industry, all along the line, remain here at home.



The narrow ribbons are fed into the spinning machine and emerge as linen yarn. Here the yarn can be seen winding onto bobbins.

Apple Growers Open Their Cold Storage Plant

Quebec apple growers have been talking for a long time about the benefits that would come from a cold storage plant located in the heart of an apple growing district. And now the Missisquoi County growers have just that, an \$180,000 building that was formally opened last month.

The new plant is at Farnham, and compares favourably with similar plants in operation in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. It is a completely fireproof building, insulated with sheet cork, and capable of handling

115,000 bushels of apples, holding them at between 32° and 34° at a relative humidity of 84% to 88%. As much as 7,000 bushels can be put through in one day. Construction of the building was started in July, and the first apples arrived at the plant on September 27th.

The building is the property of the Quebec Apple Growers' Co-operative, a society founded in 1940, and recently re-organized with a total membership of fifty-two growers, each of whom has taken a \$500 share in the enterprise. Assistance with the project was received from the Department of Agriculture, which was represented at the opening ceremonies by the Minister. President of the co-op is Marc Hudon with Roswell Thomson as vice-president. Gerard Legace is secretary-manager and directors are Bernard Lanctot, Pierre Lessard and Charles Fisk.

The theme at meetings of the Pomological Society lately has been marketing, with the related problems of better ways of handling the crop to prevent a glut of apples in the fall, followed by a dearth of good apples during the winter months. With the new cold storage in operations, local growers can rush their fruit into storage in field boxes as soon as it is picked, and the grading and packing into consumer packages can be done at leisure, by experienced workers, when the harvest rush is over.

Speaking at the opening ceremonies, Minister of Agriculture Barre recalled the part played by his department in getting the new plant in operation, and expressed his



The executive of the Farnham Co-op talk it over. Left to right, secretary Gerard Legace, president Marc Hudon, J. E. Duchesne and vice-president Roswell Thomson.

conviction that it would benefit a large number of people throughout the province — growers, consumers, business men. He spoke of the need for more propaganda on the subject of compulsory grading, and emphasized the need for organizations like this one, that would permit our farmers to market their crops in an orderly fashion right through the twelve months of the year. Other speakers included Mayor Bernier of Farnham, Col. Wheeler of the Marketing Service at Ottawa, M. J. Brault, mayor of Cowansville who represented the Retail Merchants' Association, and Marc Hudon, president of the co-op.

This is the only growers' cold-storage in operation in Quebec at present, but it is not the only one that is needed. Others should be spotted throughout all the apple growing areas — in the Hemmingford, Covey Hill, Franklin Centre district, around Frelighsburg, Chateauguay, Lake of Two Mountains, etc. Once the Farnham plant is in full operation, it may well be that growers in other parts of the province will decide that they should follow the lead of this pioneering group.



The Cutler grader has a capacity of 1600 boxes a day — nearly 3 a minute.

Conditions this fall showed very pointedly the need for growers to have adequate cold storage space near the producing centres. The exceptionally warm weather during the month of October, which followed a heavy wind storm early in September, resulted in hasty marketing by many growers. If cold storage space had been available, many of these apples would have been held back until later in the year, avoiding a glutted market and comparatively low prices.

We will look forward with interest to future meetings of the Pomological Society, where this subject is likely to be discussed at some length. The Farnham group will undoubtedly have an interesting story to tell, which may prove to be an inspiration to definite action on the part of growers in other districts.

Medical Services Have Good Year

A very encouraging first year of operations was reported at the second annual meeting of the Pontiac County Co-operative Medical Services. A hundred members attended the meeting, which was presided over by P. Raymond Stote. The secretary, Mrs. G. Telford, reported there were 342 members who, with their families, accounted for the service's coverage of about 1,000.

Some 38 claims totalling \$1,817.80 had been paid, leaving a large cash balance on hand. This was not all clear surplus, as some bills which had not yet been turned in would still have to be paid. However, it was very unlikely that these claims would amount to nearly as much as the cash balance.

The educational director, Mrs. Hillis Graham, reported that a committee of seven had been set up to canvass areas not already covered by the board of directors in their membership drive. The committee was responsible for keeping members informed about the service's activities, and letting non-members know how they could benefit by joining.

Montreal's Central Market

The Department of Agriculture is interested in the long talked-of central market in Montreal, but only if the other interested parties are willing to assume their proper responsibilities in the enterprise. This was made abundantly clear by Minister of Agriculture Barre at the annual meeting of the Market Gardeners' Association held recently in Montreal.

The market gardeners, through the organization they have set up, the Central Metropolitan Market Company, are prepared to put half a million dollars toward the project. Contributions have been promised from the Federal Government, and all that is lacking now is a similar promise of help from the City of Montreal. It was stated at the meeting that if the city persists very much longer in refusing to grant space for the market, construction will be gone ahead with, outside the city limits.

Problems which are uppermost in the minds of the members include the possibility of establishing, in the near future, a provincial marketing board; the urgent need for contracts for canning crops, a horticultural exhibition in Montreal. The association hopes to see the adoption of a standard tomato box, and the adoption of a uniform system of grading of fruits and vegetables. It was suggested that the government pay half the cost of insecticides ordered by their technicians when emergency conditions arise, and that the tariff be raised on imported vegetables to protect local growers who raise lettuce and similar cold frame crops.

Junior Judges Royally Entertained at Toronto

Quebec's junior judges weren't able to repeat their impressive wins of last year at the National Judging Championship contest at the Royal last month, but they were all in there trying, and though they didn't bring home any trophies, they did get a lot of valuable experience which they will be able to pass on to their fellow club-members during the winter.

There were over 100 competitors in the finals of the contests, representing more than 1700 junior farm clubs from every province except Newfoundland, and it is expected that this new province will be on hand next year.

Each club member was registered at the Royal York Hotel and on Sunday evening they met with their escorts and supervisors at an informal reception and social hour. Following introductions the Junior Council took over and served refreshments. The reception was a great success and the spirit of friendliness that existed continued throughout the entire week.

The Annual Dinner on Wednesday evening was another enjoyable event. Mr. George S. Black of Edmonton, President of the Council, was Chairman and introduced the guest speaker, Mr. Claude S. Richardson, K.C., of Montreal. Mr. Richardson presented a challenging address to the juniors and urged them, on return to their communities, to serve as leaders in Junior Club Work. During the program Mr. Black paid special tribute to the Girls' Work Committee and thanked them for their suggestions to organize the Junior Council, the Sunday evening reception and the Monday evening play party. At the conclusion of the banquet Mr. Wolff introduced the National Champion Teams and Mr. D. M. Johnson, Honorary President of the Council presented suitably framed Certificates to the high individual winners of the various projects.

Following the annual dinner the juniors and escorts were treated to a most enjoyable Friendship Dance sponsored by the Canadian Spool Cotton Company. Music was provided by the famous Märt Kenney Band and during the evening Norman Lindsay conducted special folk dances.

Aside from these new features the program of National Club Week was similar to other years. Once again the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway provided free return transportation to each club member. The Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers and the International Harvester Company of Canada each sponsored banquets and entertainment and the Massey Harris Company escorted the boys through their new combine assembly plant. Tuesday evening the members and escorts were guests

at the opening of the Royal Winter Fair and on Tuesday afternoon several of the club members, representing each province, appeared at the CBC studios to make recordings of their impressions of National Club Week.

The following are the results in the various projects: (in order of standing)

Clothing Project:

Alberta — Helen Nelson* and Dorothy Olsen of the Veteran Clothing Club; Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island.

Food Project:

First, Alberta — Gwendolyn J. Koefoed* and Delores Gutrath of the Cluny Food Club; Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, Quebec, New Brunswick.

Dairy Cattle Project:

First, Ontario — Merlin E. Wilson* and Bill Armstrong of the Spencerville Dairy Calf Club; Manitoba, Quebec, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia.

Beef Cattle Project:

First, Alberta — Allan G. Wilson* and Stanley R. Gould of the Camrose Beef Calf Club; Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Quebec, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick.

Swine Project:

First, Ontario — Howard G. Twein and Donald Prescott of the West Durham Swine Club; Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Quebec.

High individual — Noel Caron, Val Brillant Swine Club, Quebec.

Poultry Project:

First, Manitoba — Melva F. Brown* and Harriet R. Brown of the Winged Victory (Souris) Poultry Club; Saskatchewan, Quebec, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick.

Potato Project:

First, British Columbia — C. James Helsdon* and Andrew H. Carnegie of the Armstrong Potato Club; Ontario, Nova Scotia.

Seed Grain Project:

First, Manitoba — Diedrich E. Wiebe* and Peter I. Dyck of the Burwalde Seed Grain Club; Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan.

Accompanying the Quebec boys and girls on their trip were Louis Philippe Paquet, Director of the Junior Clubs Division, I. Coderre and Raymond St. Cyr, of the Youth Training Service, Laureat Belanger and Ulric Gauthier and Miss Charlotte Cantin, of the Arts and Crafts Division.

*High individual.

Strippings

by G. W. Geddes

On Oct. 5th plowmen with horses and tractors gathered at the farm of Stewart Coates, Lennoxville for the seventieth annual plowing match of the Sherbrooke Plowmen's Association. Twenty-eight tractors and thirty teams were out to take advantage of a good field. Weather was good in the forenoon but it began to rain after dinner and the match finished up under uncomfortable conditions. The judges were Henry Johnston of Lennoxville, Ernie Rose of Waterville and Melville Page of Sherbrooke.

The prizes were presented after a banquet in the Gertrude Scott hall in Lennoxville the following evening. There were four men's matches with horses. In the first two Lennoxville men were in the lead with Robert Musty first and W. S. Mitchell second in a class of seven. Musty also had the best finish but Andre Martin of Rock Forest was first on crown.

With six entries in the second match, North Hatley took the honors. Pierre LaPlante was first and had the best finish while George Lacasse took second place in the match but first on crown.

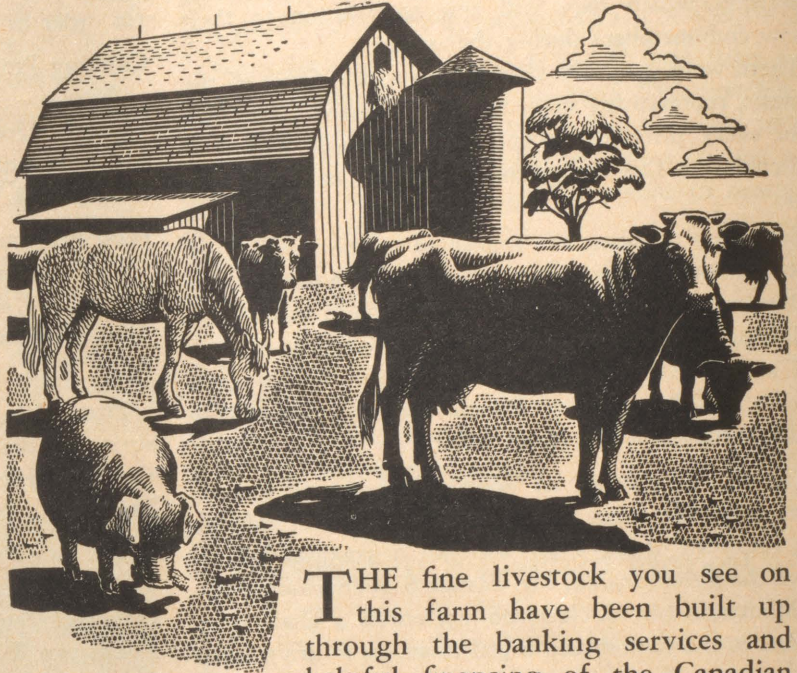
In the third match there were five contestants and here Sherbrooke men were out in front. Ashton McGee led in match and finish. David Page was runner-up in the match and first on his crown.

In the fourth match it was Lennoxville's turn again with William Sutor first and Raymond Sutor second. The latter had the best finish but Walter Ellis of North Hatley made the best crown.

The next match, open to boys under eighteen, was won by Roch Cayer of Rock Forest with second place going to Douglas Page of Sherbrooke. Cayer had the best crown and Page the best finish of the seven entries.

In the match for boys under fifteen, Philippe Berard of North Hatley made a clean sweep of match crown and

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finish. Henry Musty of Lennoxville was second in the match.

In the tractor matches the class for boys under fifteen brought out six competitors. Armand Vaillancourt of Lennoxville led in match and crown. Garth McElrea, Sherbrooke, was second in the match while Leo Vaillancourt, also of Lennoxville, had the best finish. Tractor plowing for men was divided into two classes this year. The section for trailer plows was led by Marcel Bessette of Waterville who also had the best finish. Turner Hunter of Barnston was second in the match but first on crown. There were eleven entries in this class and also in the other section for non-trailer plows. Here Lennoxville was again in the lime-light with Everett Beattie making a clean sweep of match, crown and finish. Edgar McCurdy was second.

The specials offered by the International Harvester Co. for their own tractors prizes went to Armand Vaillancourt, Turner Hunter and Leo Vaillancourt in the order named. Ford specials went in the same order to Everett Beattie, Edgar McCurdy and Gleason Painter of Cookshire. The Cockshutt special was won by Dale Miller of Waterville. Massey-Harris specials were awarded to Marcel Bessette and Mac McLeod of Sherbrooke.

Henry Musty and Lyman Page of Lennoxville proved to be the youngest and oldest plowmen respectively. Lyman is a perennial winner in this class having held the honor for over twenty years. Prizes for best ridge in matches 2, 3, 4 and for straightest plowing in the same matches were won by Pierre LaPlante. Roch Cayer had the straightest plowing in match 5 and Philippe Berard in match 6.

Specials for the horses were placed by Frank Drew of Barnston. Dawson Savage of Lennoxville had the best plowteam in the Men's matches and Henry Musty in the Boys'. Miss E. B. Speyer had the neatest outfit in the Men's matches and Alton Burton in the Boys'. Miss Speyer also had the best heavy draft team. Dawson Savage had the best light draft team for the

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third year thereby winning permanent possession of the Webster Motors trophy for that honor.

An interesting item in the program was the presentation of canes to two veteran members. One of these was Charles Crawford who had been to every one of the seventy matches. He is still active as a canvasser for local subscriptions for the prize list. The other was Henry Johnston, one of the judges this year. He had been present for fifty years. While he did not win first place in his first try he worked up to be the local representative in more distant matches. He still can give pointers to the younger plowmen and is quite willing to do so.

The showing of films through the courtesy of the Imperial Oil Co. and music by Sam Hopper's local orchestra did much to make the evening a success.

A nice herd of cows at Ste. Anne,
Give milk just as fast as they can,
Because they're so willing
They get penicillin
If Old Strept. sneaks by their
herdsman.

Size of Sieves

The size of the sieve used will largely depend upon the size and plumpness of the grain. The degree of infestation with weed seeds will govern the number of times the grain will have to be cleaned.

In general the following screens may prove satisfactory for ordinary reasonably plump grain:

	Top Sieve	Bottom Sieve
Wheat	— No. 12 round	5½/64 x ¾ slot
Barley	— No. 20 round	6 /64 x ¾ slot
Oats	— No. 18 round	5 /64 x ¾ slot
Flax	— No. 7 round	4½ or 5 round

The main points in cleaning grains are:

1. Mill should be firmly attached to base or floor.
2. Screens of correct size should be properly fitted.
3. Mill should operate at a constant and uniform speed.
4. Grain should be fed at a uniform flow.
5. Over-crowding of screen be avoided.
6. Electricity provides the most uniform power.

Getting Your Seed Properly Cleaned

Seed cleaning, an important start in weed control, is not solely for the eradication of weed seeds. The separation of weed seeds is important; grading the seeds is important too. Thorough grading assures that only the best seeds will be sown.

Often efficiency of a plant is three-quarters operator and one-quarter machine. This is because of the judgment required by the operator in selecting the machines and equipment, and in their proper operation. This judgment is acquired through experience and by a knowledge of the seed characteristics. Due to difference in seed sizes, and weed seed content in particular samples, a specific procedure cannot be laid down but general recommendations can be made, says J. W. White, Field Husbandry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The most common machine used in seed cleaning is the sieve and air blast type. There is a wide range of this type, from the familiar fanning mill to large capacity machines with such important features as variable air control of both the suction and blast, force feed hopper, and variable pitch control of the screens.

Efficient separation with this basic machine depends upon the proper selection of the sieves or screens. Poor or mediocre results can generally be attributed to improper selection of screens. In a two-screen machine the purpose of the top sieve is to scalp off everything larger than the seed required and to allow the desired seed and smaller particles to drop through. The lower screen removes the smaller seeds and broken or shrivelled kernels.

The trial method of choosing the screens is an excellent one of determining sieve sizes. Place a sample of the seed to be cleaned on the selected screen, then gently shake or tap it until the small seeds have been separated from the large ones. From the percentage of seeds above and below the screen the operator will know if he has the correct size or type of per-

foration. Three or four trials may be necessary to determine the correct screens. The final proof is in the machine operation.

Auxiliary machines are required for specific separations and grading problems. Various principles such as seed coat characteristics, specific gravity, seed weight and shape, colour, are used to effect more difficult separations.

Says Adult Education Is A Necessity Now

"Modern life has made a necessity of adult education", says A. J. Beeler in the National University Extension Association Bulletin.

The rise of adult education, says Mr. Beeler, may be attributed to recognition of several facts. One is the change from the point of view which held that people don't learn after they're 25. Another is the acknowledgment that formal schooling can't teach anyone all he needs to know. The third point is our knowledge that adults continue to develop throughout their lives.

Adult education helps a person to do better the things that he is already doing; it develops self-expression, personality and artistic appreciation; and it helps to stamp out illiteracy.

Adult education can't be packaged and handed out. One of its major problems is the finding and training of effective leaders, which is helped by organization through groups. It must be sustained and systematic; and ideally it should be free to all citizens.

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THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

Denman College

Denman College, situated in England, has been written about in several of our newspapers and magazines and we, Women's Institute members, can justly feel an interest and have a small share of pride in such a worthwhile venture. It was while recently visiting one of our charming English "wives" that I read the following article and hope that you also will find much of pleasure and interest in learning about Denman College from the English view point. Who knows but that some day we shall have its counter part in Canada.

HELEN KIRBY,
Home Economics Convenor.

(By permission of **HOUSEWIFE** magazine)

"You have this day lit such a candle as I trust shall never be put out", so quoted Sir Richard Livingstone when he recently opened Denman College, the first residential college organized and owned by the Women's Institutes of Great Britain. It is named after Lady Denman, who for twenty-five years was chairman of this great women's movement.

For many years Women's Institutes have held occasional "Schools" for enthusiastic members, on drama, handicrafts, produce, and so on; but for a long time they have wished for a residential college of their very own, where members from all over the country could meet, united by their desire to **learn**. Now at last, after a great deal of hard work, their wish has come true.

Denman College was asked for by Women's Institutes members at their annual meeting in 1945, when a resolution was passed instructing the Executive committee to find, buy and adapt a house which could be used as a W.I. College. Next, most important, the money had to be found. The Carnegie Trust has promised a sum of up to £20,000 toward the cost of purchase and equipment, and each Institute was asked to raise £10 to help the finances. (Some of this money will be used as an endowment fund.) So far £42,000 has been received in cash, and what an orgy of whist drives and jumbles that £42,000 must represent! With the money assured the search for an ideal building was begun, ending in Marcham Park, near Oxford, a large Georgian house, standing in acres of woodland, with a beautiful (though neglected) garden.

Next came the task of converting Marcham Park into Denman College. The garden problem has been tackled with determination; already fruit, flowers and vegetables are being grown for college use, and a great deal of produce is being marketed.

Inside the house there are bedrooms to accommodate

thirty students and staff (and a block of stables is being converted into extra bedrooms), a common room, handicraft room, library and marvellously up-to-date demonstration kitchen. It is hoped to equip the garage as a model theatre where students can learn to produce and act their own plays.

The furniture and equipment of the college must make many a housewife-student green with envy! The rooms have been furnished by the Institutes themselves, through their county federations. Norfolk and Suffolk, for instance, have provided mats for the hall woven from the reeds for which they are famous, while Wales has sent colourful quilts and hand-woven curtains. One Institute had a kitchen "shower" and stocked the kitchen with all the latest gadgets. Gifts have come in, too, from friendly Institutes overseas; and there are examples of beautiful handicrafts everywhere.

Courses of lectures, from three to seven days, are in full swing — "Country Housewives", "Home Management", "Books and Music", "Gardening all the Year Round", are just a few of the many attractive titles.

And the cost to the students? Fifteen shillings a day, with a five shilling fee for the courses to help the cost of tuition, and no other extras! This sounds reasonable enough, but many Institutes are providing bursaries for their members, so lack of funds should keep no one away, though a long waiting list may do so!

New Branches

Two new branches of the Quebec Women's Institutes! That is the record rolled up this month with a new one at Nitro, the first in Beauharnois County, and another at Black Capes, the seventh for Bonaventure. The total in the province now stands at 102.

Two members of the provincial executive, Mrs. W. C. Smallman, past president and Miss Joy Guild, secretary, attended the organization meeting at the former place, while Mrs. Reuben Skene, president Bonaventure County Women's Institutes, assisted at the formation of the latter branch.

A cordial welcome is extended to these new comers in the Q.W.I. and good wishes for success and enjoyment in the work for "Home and Country".

Think of It as a House

(Extracts from a leaflet put out by the A.C.W.W. A copy has been sent to every branch of the Q.W.I. and every member should read it as it gives a clear picture of the set-up and functions of our international organization.)

One day a letter was received in the A.C.W.W. office from a lady in America. She wrote: "The Associated Country Women of the World is the name of my magic carpet. It whisks me off to other parts of the world where I am privileged to step into the homes of other homemakers, in countries that I never dreamed to visit. To me, the feeling of brotherhood — or should I say sisterhood — that this inspires is very heartening".

A magic carpet. That is one way of thinking of this organization — of the Associated Country Women of the World — or the A.C.W.W. It can whisk you, in your imagination, into the homes of country women of other lands, but the A.C.W.W. like to think of it as a house. The foundations of this house are the members of the organization for country women wherever they may be. Altogether there are over five million members, a very firm foundation indeed. Then there are the walls. These we think of as being formed by the larger organizations representing the smaller ones. The roof which binds the walls together, the A.C.W.W. itself.

The Central Office is in London and the Executive is formed of women representing the different member societies, and therefore, of women from many different countries. The Executive Committee meets every two months, there is a big annual meeting too, and once every three years there is an international Conference, the last one was in Amsterdam, in September 1947, and the next one is to be held in Copenhagen, 1950.

That is enough about the pattern of the organization. The real point is — what is the A.C.W.W. for and how does it affect **you**? Well, to begin with, perhaps many of you write regularly to women in other countries and get a glimpse of their health and their problems and surroundings. Their programmes are exchanged and best of all visits between member societies are arranged with

the help of the London office. All these links have brought, and are still bringing, very real personal friendships.

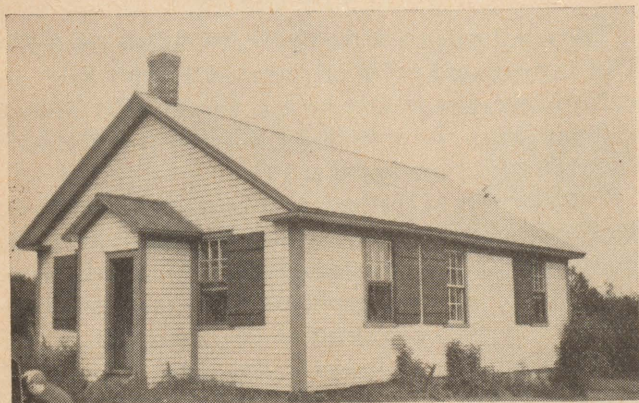
Once a year our societies organize their International Day. For one day members try to live the life of women in another country. In order to do so they make an intensive study of a country and in this way the ordinary members contribute individually towards a better understanding of other nations.

We don't mind sharing our knowledge and experience so that others can learn from our mistakes. And it is here the A.C.W.W. steps in. It aims at sharing the country women's knowledge and experience internationally and, in this way, to improve living conditions wherever they may be. Through sharing we shall learn to understand one another better and that is a most important thing these days.

(Here the leaflet quotes concrete examples of a helpful exchange of information on mobile laundries, gardening and preserving foods which involved a great many different countries in varying parts of the world.)

Now, you may ask, does the A.C.W.W. concern itself only with mobile laundries and growing vegetables and preserving food? No, in official quarters it has also been realized that it can play a part in international affairs. With bigger problems we have our representatives on the Social and Economic Council, on the FAO and UNESCO. We have consultative status with these organizations, which means that our member societies have an opportunity to bring their views before these specialised agencies, which which our work is so intimately concerned. We are also represented regularly at the meeting of the non-governmental organizations of the United Nations.

"We are the builder of bridges" said the late president, Mrs. Alfred Watt, at the International Conference in Amsterdam. We have built bridges between one country and another and thanks to our efforts the conditions of the rural home and rural areas in the world have greatly improved and are still improving.



Richmond Hill W.I. have a hall of their own. This old school-house was purchased about nine years ago and converted into an attractive and suitable centre for their community activities.



Pontiac County held their semi-annual at Elmside. Mrs. E. Findaly, county president, is in centre at front with the guest speaker, Mrs. C. A. Campbell, Pakenham, Ont., next towards left.

Bonaventure School Fair

The first school fair for Bonaventure! Another county Women's Institute has joined the ever-growing number of those undertaking this ambitious and satisfying project, and, to quote the very modest statement made by their county convenor of Publicity, Mrs. Oliver L. Watt, "it was a creditable first endeavour". Following are the highlights of her story.

Seeds were distributed last spring to 84 pupils in seven schools in the Municipalities of Port Daniel West and Shigawake. 78 of these made gardens according to the plan approved by the county agronomer, Mr. Jos. Alain. During the third week of August these gardens were

inspected by members of the committee in charge of the fair and these ratings were subsequently checked by Prof. F. G. Thatcher and Prof. E. O. Callen of MacDonald College, and found satisfactory. In addition to the classes for gardens and vegetables, prizes were awarded for flowers, cooking, handicrafts and school work. Races were also held on the day of the fair which were open to all children upon the grounds.

We are glad to find her saying at the close of her report that plans for another school fair next year were confirmed this fall at the semi-annual meeting of the County Women's Institutes.



Some of the youthful contestants in front of the vegetable building.



Inside the vegetable building.



Getting ready to take part in the races.

The Month With the W.I.

The month of October has been a very busy one, and 17 counties have reported their doings. By the time this Journal reaches the mail boxes, every one will be busy with all sorts of preparations for the coming holiday festival. Every member, everywhere will be planning kind and happy things for others. It is such a joyous season!

Argenteuil: Arundel enjoyed three excellent films, two dealing with purebred cattle, and one on fruit tree parasites. \$20 was voted the Watt Memorial Fund and \$5 for Save the Children. Frontier donated prizes to the Brownsburg School, and heard an address on Education. Jerusalem-Bethany reported that the marvellous sum of \$229.50 was raised by holding a dance. Lachute completed preparations for opening their Library to the public, and Lakefield sent Christmas parcels overseas. Mille Isles enjoyed old-time square dancing after their meeting; and Pioneer reports "letter showers" and gifts to sick members. Upper Lachute and East End enjoyed a talk on children's libraries by Miss Grace Crooks of Montreal, who stressed the need for more worthwhile books for children.

Bonaventure: Marcell sent two Christmas parcels to the Institute they have adopted in England, and contributed to the Watt Memorial. New Carlisle voted \$10 to the Watt Memorial and Port Daniel invited members

from Shigawake to attend a Singer demonstration. Shigawake sent donations to Save the Children and the Salvation Army. Restigouche entertained the County Semi-Annual, and every one enjoyed the warm hospitality displayed.

Brome: Austin appointed a committee to plan the addition of a kitchen to their W.I. hall. Sutton sent delegates to the Semi-Annual at Farnham, but their "big news" was the dedication of the new Town Clock. This was a delightful affair, and was well written up in the local press. 150 invitations were sent out, and W.I. members received the guests, and served lunch. We all congratulate the Sutton W.I. on their splendid achievement for which they have worked so long.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon: Hemmingford held an open meeting, with an address on Undulant Fever by Dr. Sutton, and films were shown. Ormstown had a shower of pickles, jams and jellies for the hospital, and enjoyed a talk by Miss L. Howe, Junior Red Cross director, on her tour of Labrador schools. Aubrey-Riverfield also made a food donation to the Barrie Memorial hospital, and donated a prize to the Howick High School. Franklin Centre held a very successful concert, the proceeds being \$57, and sent eight parcels of food and clothing overseas. Howick entertained the teaching staff, and Miss Shaver brought greetings from Ontario Insti-



Fordyce W.I. honours member on Golden Wedding anniversary. Mrs. W. E. Dryden and her husband cut the wedding cake.

tutes, and told about her work among Junior Clubs in that province. Dundee enjoyed an excellent demonstration on caning chairs, given by an American guest, Miss Chapman. Huntingdon had a most valuable demonstration on canning with a pressure cooker, given by two members, using both tins and glass jars.

Compton: Brookbury was very much engaged in preparation for a supper to celebrate their 30 years in the W.I. Cookshire gave \$25 to the local library, while Canterbury gave a Life Membership to one of their charter members. East Clifton sent a layette and other articles to an Institute in England, and Sawyerville welcomed two new members, and made plans to entertain the county semi-annual.

Gaspe: Just two branches reporting — I do hope we shall hear from the others very soon! L'Anse aux Cousins collected 50 cents per member toward the Watt Memorial and were planning a Bean Supper to raise funds. York has set up a committee of convenors to visit the sick at home and in the hospital.

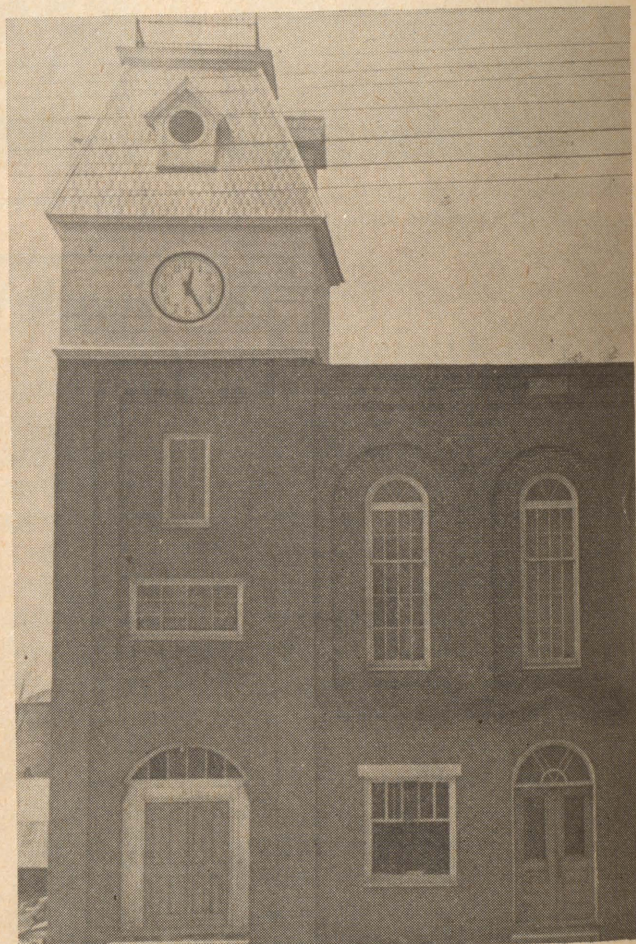
Gatineau: All branches in this county report contributing to the Watt Memorial, and all sent delegates to the Semi-annual Convention which was entertained by Aylmer East. Breckenridge catered for a ploughing match, and Ottawa newspapers commented on the "sumptuous" meals which were served. Eardley held a delightful apple pie making contest. Prizes were given, and then the pies were sold, netting \$8.30 for the funds. Kazabazua enjoyed a health talk at their meeting, while Rupert had a demonstration on making buttonholes by sewing machine. \$42 was the sum realized at a recent dance. Wakefield branch won several prizes at the Kazabazua school fair, and they are sponsoring the collection for the U.N. Appeal for Children. Partial returns amounted to \$201. Wright had a splendid roll call, "Bring something made of all Canadian material".

This was responded to by all. The Rev. Robert Mackie gave a fine talk on Adult Education.

Jacques Cartier: Four new members were welcomed at Ste. Annes branch. A talk was given on "The Ideal Member" followed by a quiz on the W.I. Miss E. Loosely of the Information Centre then showed a film depicting the work of the FAO.

Megantic: Inverness reports a busy meeting. \$6 was donated for school prizes, and the annual Grade 10 scholarship of \$25 was awarded. \$8 was sent to the Watt Memorial Fund and the usual parcels were sent overseas.

Missisquoi: Cowansville held a very successful school fair, and presented the W.I. scholarship at school opening. This branch also sponsored a blood donor clinic, with 236 donors, and a Blood Bank is being established at the local hospital. Dunham reported two interesting papers on educational topics read at their meeting, and



The Memorial Clock in the Town Hall, Sutton. This was a project of the Sutton Women's Institute who are most appreciative of the generous support given them by many interested friends. The clock has two faces, one overlooking Main Street and the other Weston Avenue, and was purchased and installed at an approximate cost of \$1800.

A fitting program was conducted when the clock was formally presented to the Councils of the Village and Township of Sutton by Mrs. Lyle Bresee of Sutton Women's Institute. A brief service of dedication was also observed, led by Rev. J. B. Keefe.



Felt bags are proudly displayed by the class at Wright. Shellwork was also taught here.



The class in weaving and felt at Fort Coulonge, held under Miss Birch's supervision.



Eardley chose felt and shellwork for their course. Samples of the work are displayed here.

Fordyce met their quota for the Watt Memorial. Mrs. K. Winsor spoke to the Fordyce meeting on the "Folk High Schools of Denmark". Stanbridge East reported that their summer card parties had been most successful. St. Armand entertained 50 ladies at the county semi-annual. A social service worker from England gave a very fine address. Mrs. Moore, the publicity convenor for Missisquoi, added a P.S. as follows: "I would like you to know how much we are all enjoying our Radio Broadcast each month; our members are all working on this project."

Pontiac: Elmside entertained the semi-annual, for their county. Fort Coulonge gave a First-Aid kit to the school and sent parcels overseas. Wyman enjoyed a roll call on Vitamins, and "thank-you" letters were read from recipients of food parcels. Bristol Busy Bees had a paper on Cancer, and a roll call which must have provoked much debate: "Are Children more Healthy today than those of Twenty Years ago?" Beech Grove welcomed two new members, and Quyon had a Grandmother's meeting. There was also a Hallowe'en contest, and an address by Mrs. Findley, County President. Clarendon sent a snapshot of their branch which will appear in these pages.

Quebec: Valcartier reports a very successful Labour Day picnic and bazaar, and the day ended with a social evening with a large crowd in attendance. The annual School Fair was sponsored by the W.I. and \$5 was sent for the Watt Memorial.

Richmond: Cleveland and Denison's Mills branches packed boxes for overseas; and the latter group enjoyed a film shown by International Harvester Co. Gore ladies must have had a delightful time with their Home Permanent demonstration; while Richmond Hill held a well-attended chicken-pie supper and dance. Spooner Pond catered for a wedding reception and completed a quilt, which was sold. Shipton featured a "Wear-Ever" brush demonstration at their meeting, followed by contests with prizes.

Shefford: Granby Hill voted the sum of \$5 for the Campaign Fund for the Blind. Pickles and jams were exchanged as a rollcall and a Christmas parcel was sent to an English Institute. Warden held an "Education" meeting, and the rollcall was "Recollections of School

Days". A paper on Education was read by the convenor, followed by a contest on the same subject. This branch also sent \$5 to the Blind Fund.

Sherbrooke: Ascot reports a busy month with a rummage sale to raise funds as well as catering for the Ploughmen's Banquet. The sum of \$35 was donated tornado victims and \$8 given in school prizes. At the meeting there was an instructive demonstration on rug-hooking. Miss Brugeman of the V.O.N. addressed Belvidere branch on public health. A substantial sum of money was raised from the sale of a needle point cushion and a coffee drip-olater. Cherry River had a Hallowe'en contest, and voted their share in caring for an orphan in Europe. (This is a county project). Lennoxville entertained local high school teaching staff; and presented a book to the school for use in a junior class in recognition of Young Canada Book Week. \$15 was voted the Q.W.I. Service Fund, while Milby sent \$5 for the same Fund. This branch also donated prizes to the school fair and sent a contribution to the Watt Memorial. Orford sent \$5 to the Cancer fund and held a tea and food sale at which the sum of \$50 was raised.

Stanstead: Ayer's Cliff presented the school with one dozen dish towels for the kitchen. Preparations were made to serve a dinner at the County Semi-annual and to hold a reception for the teachers. Beebe held a food sale to raise funds for the Watt Memorial. The teachers were guests of the branch and Mr. Willis, supervisor of the Central School Board, spoke on "Youth Challenges the Educator". Dixville held a very active meeting to discuss ways and means of raising money to carry on W.I. work. Fitch Bay members brought quilt blocks to make a quilt for sale, and Minton stressed Health at their meeting, everyone giving their favorite remedies. North Hatley held a delightful and well-attended party for parents and teachers. Stanstead North held their annual Bean Supper and Auction Sale. Miss Mary Flint, gowned in a charming old-fashioned costume, acted as the auctioneer. Proceeds amounted to \$112.60, a splendid sum! Tomifobia sent their donation to the Watt Memorial and two parcels overseas. Way's Mills held a rummage sale and at their meeting, Mrs. A. B. Clement spoke on her trip to Europe.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

A Distinguished Soldier Brings a Message



Field Marshal The Earl Wavell was the speaker at the fourth of the war memorial ceremonies held in the College Assembly Hall on the evening of November 23rd. Speaking to an overflow audience on the subject "Leadership In A Democracy", Lord Wavell fulfilled to a very high degree the hopes of the War Memorial Committee, the members of which, some years ago, spent many weeks deliberating what type of memorial should be established at Macdonald College to perpetuate the memory of those of the Macdonald Clan who gave their lives in two world wars. As our readers may know, we have no monuments, no memorial buildings or anything of that kind on the Macdonald campus. Funds collected for a war memorial from students, staff, and graduates, are used to make it possible to invite some eminent person to come to the College, once a year, to speak on some subject of his own choice, which "... will promote an intelligent understanding of world affairs by young Canadians, and inspire them to do their part toward the maintenance of freedom, tolerance, and the improvement of human relationships everywhere".

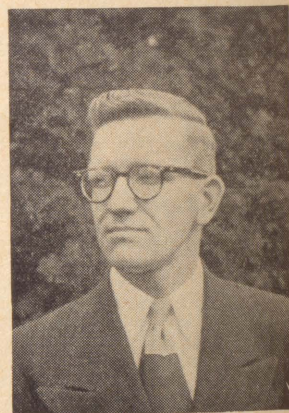
The ceremony itself was a most impressive one, to which colour was lent by the academic robes of the members of the staff seated on the platform. The University was represented by the Chancellor, Chief Justice Tyndale, who introduced the distinguished guest, Principal James, and several members of the Board of Governors. Following the academic procession into the Assembly Hall, the vice-president of the Students' Council, Miss Bertha Heikkinen, placed a wreath at the

foot of the memorial plaque, walking slowly the length of the centre aisle in a hush which the soft strains of the organ merely seemed to accentuate. Then followed the Chancellor's introduction, in which he emphasized Lord Wavell's eminence as a man of letters as well as a leader of armies. Following the Address, Dean Britain thanked the speaker on behalf of the College.

Earlier in the day, Lord Wavell was the guest of the students at tea in the Household Science Practice Flat, where he was entertained by members of the students executive, and of the veterans' association. Following the Assembly, he was entertained by Dean and Mrs. Britain at Glenaladale, where a number of members of the staff had the privilege of meeting him.

One of the Walter M. Stewart Scholarships, for graduate work at the College, has recently been awarded to Mr. Benoit Parent.

In offering these scholarships, Mr. Walter Stewart demonstrates his continued interest in the progress of agricultural education. Two scholarships are offered each year, each with a value of \$500. The specific purpose behind this generous gift is



to encourage French-speaking Canadians, who have taken their undergraduate work at one or another of the French-language agricultural colleges in Quebec, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, affiliated with Laval University, and Oka, affiliated with the University of Montreal, to undertake advanced studies in agricultural science at Macdonald College.

Mr. Parent, a farmer's son, is a graduate of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere of the class of 1948. During the summer months of his course he has been employed by the Federal and Provincial Governments on soil classification, and in entomological field work. He spent the summer of 1949 in the field laboratory of the Dominion Entomology Division at St. John, Que. At Macdonald College his field of specialization is in Entomology.

The Macdonald College Study Outlines

These popularly-written study outlines are packed with information, presented in readable form with questions for study and useful references. The kits are made up of carefully chosen pamphlets giving up-to-date information.

GUIDE TO GROUP DISCUSSION: 15 cents a copy, \$12.00 a hundred. This 40 page booklet explains briefly and clearly how to plan, organize and conduct various types of discussion. A copy of this Guide goes with each order for the following study outlines.

ANIMAL PRODUCTION SERIES: A study in 5 units—price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 40 cents. In this series are discussed the general nutritive properties and individual peculiarities of the feeds most commonly used in the feeding of dairy cattle, sheep and swine. Attention is drawn to the nutritional requirements of the different classes of stock and it is pointed out how adequate rations can be prepared to supply these needs.

CROP PRODUCTION SERIES: A study in 12 units—price 70 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 80 cents. This deals with matters related to the maintenance of crop productivity at a high level—tillage, rotation, fertilizers and manures, weed control, seed, hay crops, pasture, grain crops, corn, alfalfa and silage making.

POULTRY PRODUCTION SERIES: A study in 12 units. Price 75 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 85 cents. This is a general analysis of the place and need of the poultry flock on the general farm; methods of stock selection and general management; poultry products as a cash crop on the farm; special problems of marketing the products.

CO-OPERATION SERIES: A study in 12 units. Revised and illustrated. Price 60 cents; with supplementary bulletins, \$1.00. This is a study on the purposes, principles and possibilities of co-operation; the essentials to co-operative success; the function and organization of credit unions, consumers' and producers' co-operatives; problems

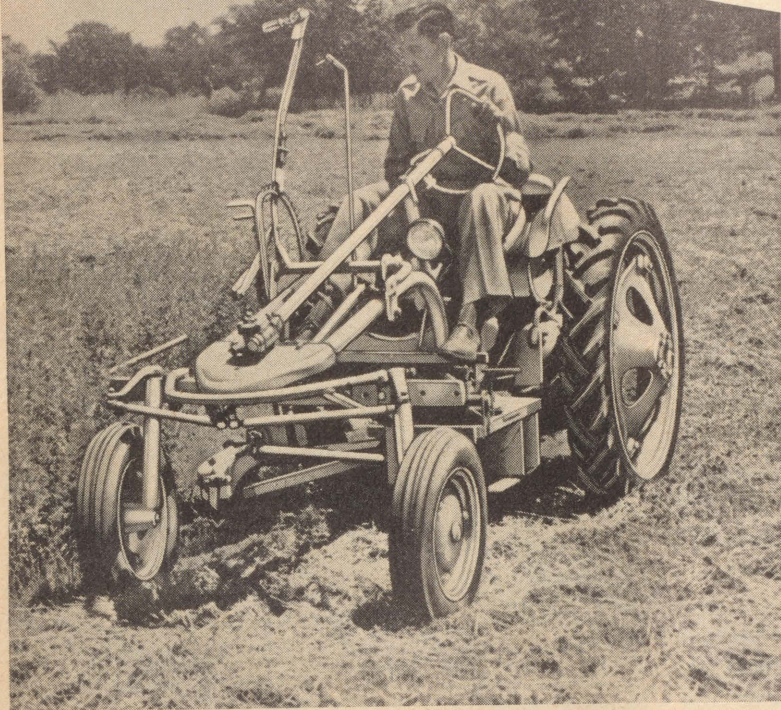
of management; the place of education in co-operation and a brief treatment of co-operative medicine.

HOME ECONOMICS SERIES: A study in 6 units. Price 30 cents; with supplementary bulletins, 35 cents. This series emphasizes the diet as a factor in good health including the place of milk, cereals, grain products, vegetables, the protein foods, etc. It discusses the problem of planning adequate meals at moderate cost, analyzes the food budget and suggests suitable menus.

ECONOMIC SERIES: 16 printed pamphlets, Price \$0.50 for the entire set. Published by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, 198 College Street, Toronto, Ont. These cover a number of specific problems of interest to the farmer. The name of their content is indicated by the list of titles below: 1. Are there too many farmers? 2. Should Canada restrict the farming of sub-marginal land? 3. Will increased production benefit the farmer? 4. Should Canada encourage land settlements of immigrants? 5. Can we improve our taxation system? 6. How far will improved farm management methods help? 7. What does the farmer need in the way of credit? 8. Can the economic position of the farmer be improved through the medium of a government supported policy of research, experimentation and extension work? 9. What can we hope to accomplish through Fairs and Exhibitions? 10. Are government grading regulations and marketing services of value to the farmer? 11. What are the conditions necessary for the efficient marketing of farm products? 12. What can the farmer gain through organization? 13. To what extent can co-operative organizations solve the economic problems of the farmer? 14. Is any form of governmental control or regulation over the marketing of farm products necessary, desirable or practicable for Canada? 15. If some form of regulation is adopted, what should it be? 16. What shall we do about it?

Write now to the Information Centre, Adult Education Service, Macdonald College, Que., and enclose the necessary amount for any or all of the outlines.

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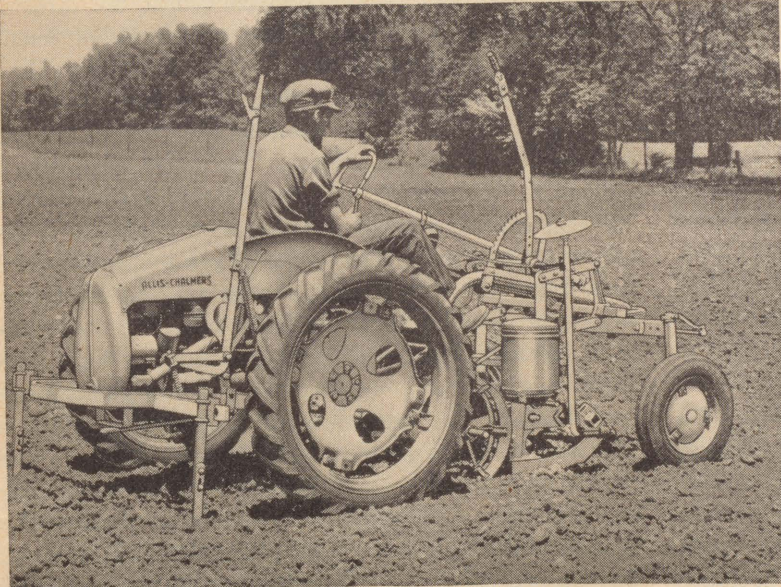
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